# THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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## Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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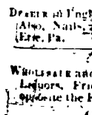
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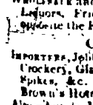
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## Poetry and Miscellany.

### SONG OF THE DRUM.

BY C. S. PERCIVAL.

We can hear their heavy tramp,
As they leave the tented camp,
With their banners proudly floating as they come;
All the tramping of their feet,
All the sombre hills repeat,
With the echo of the palpitating drum.
With the drum, drum, drum—palpitating drum—
With the echo of the palpitating drum.

And the twangling of the horn
On the swelling air of morn,
While the fife is loudly pealing as they come:
But the valleys, far and near,
Lend a more delighted ear
To the echoes that are rolling from the drum.
To the drum, to the drum, to the drum, drum drum,
To the echoes that are rolling from the drum.

The inspiring violin
Gives a pleasure 'mid the din
Of the dancing feet and merry voices' hum;
But the soldier's trampling feet
Find for aye a music meet,
In the rolling and the trolling of the drum.
In the drum, drum, rolling of the drum, drum, drum,
In the rolling and the trolling of the drum.

And the trumpet ringeth out,
Like the soldier's victor shout,
Which the terror-stricken foeman maketh dumb;
But the palpitating heart
Finds a solemn counterpart
To its throbbing, in the beating of the drum.
In the drum, drum, drum, drum, drum, drum, drum,
To its throbbing, in the beating of the drum.

Loudly sounds the rolling gong,
And the bell with echoes long
Set the hills and valleys ringing where they come;
But there's ne'er another sound
Roaming the ambient air profound,
Like the monotonous echoes rolling from the drum.
Like the monotonous beating so loudly repeating the rolling of the drum.
Like the monotonous echoes rolling from the drum.

On the battle field of life,
With appalling dangers rife,
Beats it louder as the perils closer come;
From the cradle to the shroud,
Thus the heart is beating loud,
Like the stately-solemn-palpitating drum.
Like the drum, like the drum, drum, palpitating drum
Like the stately-solemn-palpitating drum.

## THE UNCLE'S BEQUEST;

### OR, OLD AUNT DEBORAH'S MISSION.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

CHAPTER I.

James Stapleton had taken up his abode in a quiet village, connected, however to the blustering city by only a few hours drive, where he had just hung up a small gilt sign informing the people that he was a "Counsellor and Attorney at Law." Now young Stapleton had not embraced the legal profession because he thought his intellect would ever shine therein, but simply because the performance of the business would not soil his dainty hands, nor begrim his linen; nor did he bother his brain with the technicalities and precedents of Blackstone for the purpose of securing the means of livelihood, for he had a rich uncle, to whose purse he had hung his hopes of future living.

James Stapleton had, in short, embraced the legal profession for three reasons: First, it was free from the degradation of manual labor; second, it opened to him the gates of fashionable society; and third, he concluded that his uncle who was an old Southern planter, would prefer a *gentleman* for his heir.

It was towards the close of a pleasant day in early spring. James Stapleton was in his office engaged in examining a lot of papers which were to throw some light upon a case he had in hand, when the door opened and a young man of about his own age entered.

"How d'ye do, James?" said the new comer, in a free and easy tone.

"Comfortably," replied Stapleton, in rather an uninviting manner.

The reader may as well be informed now as at any time, that these two young men were cousins, Stapleton being the son of a brother, and Oliver Lamson the child of a sister. Both were orphans, and both were for the present thrown upon their own resources, though the former had inherited some thousands of dollars from his father, while the latter had received nothing from his dying parents but the example and precept of two Christian's souls, and the blessing of loving, faithful hearts.

"James," continued Oliver, with a little hesitancy in his manner, "I have to ask a favor of you."

"Well, out with it," said the lawyer—and though his words did not express a desire that his visitor might be off as soon as possible, yet his looks and tone did.

"Mr. Burcham is about giving up business," returned Oliver, "and he offers to sell his shop and tools for one thousand dollars. I have made out to save up four hundred dollars since I have been of age, and if I could get the loan of four hundred more for one year, I could do well with it. Mr. Burcham has the contracts for the erection of five houses during the coming season, which he will turn over to me, and by judicious management, I can pay all from the proceeds of that labor. My old employer, in consideration of my faithful services, as he is pleased to term them, is disposed to be generous, and will let two hundred of the thousand remain till he returns from the West, whither he is going to seek a place of settlement. Now, James, if you could let me have the four hundred—"

"*Me?*" interrupted the young lawyer, affecting a great deal of surprise.

"And why not? I will pay you a good interest for the use."

"I've got no four hundred dollars to lend."

"But you had over four thousand dollars three months ago"

"And is that any of your business," uttered young Stapleton, in a tone rather of impudence than of anger, at the same time mingled with an air of haughty distance.

"It is surely none of my business," returned Oliver, vainly endeavoring to suppress the betrayal of his wounded feelings.

"I only mentioned it as the reason why I called upon you. I have no desire that you should discommode yourself, and if, from your thousands, you cannot loan me a few hundreds upon ample security, I will trouble you no more."

"Well, I cannot," said Stapleton. "Because my father happened to have a sister, and because that sister married a poor carpenter, and because that carpenter had a poor son, is no reason why I should be troubled with the issue. Your position as a journeyman carpenter is full as *respectable* as you need, and I should advise you to stick to it, or at least don't trouble me to help you out of it. There is one resource, however, left you yet."

"Ah, and what is it?" asked young Lamson, his features brightening up a little beneath the base slurs he had received.

"Write to your rich uncle Isaac."

Oliver's countenance fell as he heard this, and after a few moments of painful thought, he said:

"I have written to uncle Isaac but he sent me word that he could not help me. Some one, I know not who, has been prejudicing him against me by informing him that I was dissipated and unsteady. I will own that I have in years gone by been somewhat reckless, but I was never wicked or meaningly misbehaved, so that this gratuitous intelligence is false in the extreme. I shall not seek further aid from my uncle."

James Stapleton's eyes sparkled with a peculiar light as he heard his poor cousin thus speak, and a flash of some emotion that very much resembled triumph, passed over his face, but Oliver noticed it not, for at that moment, his mind was too deeply engaged in dwelling upon the fate which had met him, but yet, his cousin's manner had pained and grieved rather than offended him.

"If you have no further business," said the lawyer in a cool distant tone, "I would like to resume my occupation."

"I have no further business with you, James," young Lamson said in reply, and then drawing himself up with a feeling of proud independence, he continued, "I shall seek no more aid from my relations. I have two good hands, a good trade, and a will to work, and though my position may not entitle me to the distinction of what you are pleased to term a *gentleman*, yet I feel that I am a man: and henceforth I will rely on my own energy, and if I fail, it shall not be for lack of perseverance and effort to succeed."

As Oliver Lamson spoke, he turned and left the office. A ray of mingled satisfaction and contempt rested upon the young lawyer's countenance and pulling his papers once more towards him, he murmured:

"This comes of living in the same town with a poor cousin. I wish the fool would keep his relationship to himself—I don't like it. Some one has informed his uncle of his dissipations. Poor fellow!"

A curious smile, seeming to center in a knowing leer of the right eye, moved the features of the dainty man as he closed, and once more buried himself in his papers.

CHAPTER II.

Twenty-four hours rolled over the quiet village, and at the last stroke of the clock, yet half an hour before sundown, the stage coach rattled along the smooth road and hauled up at the door of the inn. There was a class of people in the village who made it their regular daily business to take up their post at the inn door on the arrival of the stage, and on the present occasion they were all on hand, with eyes and ears wide open, watching for any strange faces that might come forth from the coach. Some four or five residents of the village had landed from the conveyance, and the newsmongers began to fear that their sight would be blessed by no strange face, when the driver stepped to the coach door, and having taken out a band-box, which was tied up in an antiquated pillow case, the form of an old woman, dressed in a gown of faded brown silk, over which was a well worn robroy cloak bound with brindle cats fur, while her head was protected by a huge leghorn bonnet trimmed with dingy green ribbon. Her hair, for some of it escaped from beneath the ruffled white cap she wore beneath her bonnet, was of a yellowish white, coarse in the extreme, and combined with her features, gave her the credit of living over her generation. The general impression that accompanies the thoughts of an old traveling woman, is sharp, vinegar features, and gray cat-like eyes; but this old woman, though somewhat bent by years, had a very pleasant countenance, and her eyes were a soft blue.

"Take your baggage into the house, ma'am?" uttered the landlord, laying his hand upon the old woman's bagged bandbox.

"No sir," she replied, in a voice which, though out of tune from age, was yet far from unpleasant. "I have friends here in the place, if I can but find them. There's one James Stapleton, a nephew of mine, could you tell me where to find him?"

"O yes, ma'am. You see that small white building through the elms there, that's his office. You'll find him in now."

The old woman thanked the landlord for his kindness and supporting her steps by an old cross-headed cane, she tottered off towards the office of James Stapleton, Esq. That worthy young man was alone at his table, and he arose with a polite bow as the aged female entered. The thoughts of a client, simple and unsophisticated, flashed through his mind.

"Is this Mr James Stapleton," asked the old woman, as she deposited her band-box upon the floor, and sank into a large arm chair.

"James Stapleton, Esq., at your service, madam."

"My name is Deborah Stapleton."

The lawyer's countenance fell three degrees.

"I am your father's oldest sister."

The thermometer of the lawyer's feelings was at zero.

"I have traveled a long way, and am fatigued and almost exhausted, but I have found my dear nephew at last. Don't you remember, James, how I used to dandle you upon my knee, when you wasn't more than so high!"

James Stapleton instinctively followed the illustrative movement of Aunt Deborah's cane, but he seemed too nervous to comprehend the exact stage of his childhood to which reference had thus been made. He remembered his father's sister, however, and though he had not seen her for years, yet the features before him convinced him at once that they must belong to his maiden aunt. The young lawyer held a paper in his hand, which he folded and unfolded some dozen times, but at length he said in a tone rather colder than might have been expected from a dutiful nephew:

"Yes—I have some faint recollection of an old aunt named Deborah; but the fact had nearly passed from my mind. I hope you have been well?"

"O, yes, I have been comfortable for an old woman like me; but then, you know, age makes sad inroads upon one's constitution."

"Of course it must," returned James, in a tone of forced acquiescence. But what is your object in traveling thus?"

"Why, I'm on my way to the eastern country, where my brother Isaac has bought me a small place, but my old limbs don't stand the racket of traveling so well as I thought they would, so I concluded to remain here a week or two, to recruit my strength, and see my nephews, for I learned that my sister's boy was here, too."

"Yes," returned the young lawyer in a nervous, uneasy manner; and then, with a forced effort, he said, "You'll find good accommodations at the inn."

"O, James, I couldn't stop there for I haven't more than enough money to carry me home. I had much rather go to your boarding place, and what little I might cost you, you wouldn't mind, so long as it was for the comfort of your poor old aunt that you paid it."

"Why, really, aunt—I—I—shouldn't hesitate about,—that is,—boarding places, you know, are sometimes rather select places, and the place where I board is not exactly such a place as you would fancy."

"But they have a spare bed in the house, haven't they?" asked Aunt Deborah in a quiet way.

"Why, yes, I believe there are spare beds, but then—"

"Ah, James," interrupted the old woman, with a half mournful shake of the head, "you are ashamed of your poor old aunt: You think her faded gown and old white cap, and her homely appearance would shame you at your fashionable boarding place. Well, well, perhaps it would; but then my heart is as good as any of them, and I know how to behave myself."

The lawyer's face turned to a deep red, and his fingers trembled as he worked over the now completely crumpled peice of paper. He could not but feel ashamed of his position, but yet his selfish heart swelled not with any new emotion of goodness, and calling his assurance back to his aid, he said:

"No, no, madam, I should not be ashamed of you; but yet I have not the right to cause such an intrusion upon the rules of my boarding place. The company there is very select, and some of the boarders quite fastidious, so I trust you will see my position without further explanation on my part."

It may have been a smile that crept over the old woman's features at that moment; but if it was, it passed quickly away, and when she spoke, her tones were tremulous with emotion.

"Well, James, I will not intrude upon your *select* company; so if you will be responsible for my trifling bill at the village inn for a few days, I will collect my scattered strength, and then push on."

"Really, madam, you should have prepared yourself against such contingencies ere you set out on this journey," returned young Stapleton, in a tone which at once indicated that he deemed this contemplated draft upon his purse as rather unwarrantable. "I can't see how you can lay such claims upon my charity."

"*Charity!*" repeated the old woman, "and do you call it *charity* to give rest for a few days to the wearied limbs of one of your own blood?"

"Charity is the name I should give it," returned James, "for certainly the simple fact that I happened to be your brother's child, gives you no claims upon me."

"Well, well," said the old lady as she arose with some difficulty from her chair, "I will go and seek Oliver Lamson."

"You had better," returned the young lawyer, while a beam of relief rested on his face, "for you will find his boarding place more appropriate to your station. You will follow this street down a quarter of a mile, and on the left you will see a carpenter shop, with the name of Anthony Burcham on the sign—young Lamson works there."

The old woman cast one more look upon her unnatural nephew, and then raising her finger towards heaven, she said:

"James Stapleton, *there is another besides myself who sees and reads your heart.*"

The old woman was gone, and as her foot-steps and the patting of her cane died away in the distance, the lawyer sat back in his chair, and thought upon what he had passed. Something told him that he had been unkind, and that he was to blame, and in his heart he knew that he had acted the unfeeling villian, but his heart bore up under the load, and he felt satisfied that he was thus rid of a poor relative.

CHAPTER III.

"Oliver," said one of the Burcham's sons, just as the family were setting down to supper, "there is an old lady at the door who wishes to see you."

Young Lamson arose from the table and went to the door; but one of the girls having shown the aged applicant into the front room, he followed her thither.

"You don't remember me, I suppose," remarked the old woman, after Oliver had assured her of his own identity.

"I do not,—and yet your countenance looks somewhat familiar."

"Don't you remember Deborah Stapleton?"

"What—my mother's sister? My own Aunt Deborah?"

"Yes, Oliver."

"I was a prattling boy, when I saw you last; but God knows I have not forgotten your kind smiles and gentle words."

As the young man spoke, he stepped quickly forward and took the aged hand of his relative, nor did he resist the temptation to imprint a warm kiss upon her cheek, even though the old bonnet offered such an impediment. A bright tear stole to the eye of the old woman, but the youth seemed to notice it not, for ere she could speak, he continued:

"Come aunt, off with your things, for we are just sitting down to supper, and after you have taken a cup of tea and some food, we will have a talk."

"But may I not intrude upon the family?" said the old lady, in a hesitating mood.

"Where the presence of an aged and feeble relative is an intrusion, there I intrude also," returned Oliver with much emphasis; "but never fear on that account. The simple fact that you are my aunt, will be a passport to the good will of the family, and even without such a passport one fatigued and over hungered would not be turned empty away. Come, I will assist you."

Aunt Deborah was soon relieved of her old Robroy and leghorn bonnet, and having arranged the somewhat crumbled ruffle of her cap, and put back a few straggling frosty locks, she was introduced into the kitchen where the family were at supper. All received her with a smile and a welcome, and ere many moments she seemed to feel herself perfectly at home, forgetting for the season the treatment she had received at the hands of James Stapleton, Esq.

In the evening aunt Deborah and Oliver were seated in the small sitting-room, where by degrees the old woman learned the affairs and prospects of her nephew, as well as the result of his visit to his cousin on the day previous.

"But my brother Isaac will surely help you," said the young lady, as she heard the story of the young lawyer's refusal. "Why do you not write to him, and state the particulars?"

"I have written to him. I did not ask him to give me the required aid, but I sent him a note payable in one year, and told him that if he would send me the money, I would as soon as I got the deed of the shop and tools, give him a mortgage of the whole to secure him; but his answer was cold and formal, simply informing me that he could not advance the money to one whom he had been reliably informed was dissipated and unsteady."

"But who could have told him this? Surely they could have no grounds for such a representation."

"I know not how he heard it," returned Oliver, "nor were the base insinuations founded on truth, though some period of my past life may have given to Madam Rumor's tongue sufficient text for the story. But I need not his aid, for I have the will to work, and honest labor cannot go unrewarded."

"I don't think Isaac did exactly right. I think he was to blame," said Deborah.

"Oh, no," returned Oliver. "If he thought I was unsteady, of course he would not lend me money, for dissipation would soon swallow up his security,—and if he had been told that such was the fact, then he is not to blame for believing it, for he has not seen me since I was a child, nor do I know that he has been in this part of the country."

"That's true," murmured the old lady, in a meditative mood, "but then he might have taken some pains to make himself sure, before he refused so reasonable a request from his relative."

"Never mind now, aunt—let the matter pass. Isaac Appleton was my mother's brother, and as such I shall ever love and honor him, but I will not be dependent on him for one grain of my fortune weal or woe."

Something very much like, "*But you shall though*" she gave it not distinct utterance.

Mr. Burcham's family soon joined them in the sitting room, and ere the hour of rest came around, all seemed to have become delighted with old aunt Deborah, and she, also, plainly showed the pleasure she took in their company. Of one thing at least, the old lady felt assured, and that was, that whatever might have been the former course of Oliver, he was now an exemplary young man, for every member of Mr. Burcham's family seemed not only warmly attached to him, but she could see that his old employer placed the utmost confidence in him. Under such circumstances it would be easily conceived, what might have been the opinion of aunt Deborah, as she retired to rest that night, with regard to her nephews.

CHAPTER IV.

A month had passed away. Aunt Deborah had passed four days very pleasantly at the house of Mr Burcham, and had then resumed her journey towards her eastern home. It was evening when Oliver Lamson entered the dwelling of Dr. Abraham Follett, and in half an hour afterwards, he was seated by the side of that gentleman's daughter.

Adelia Follett had seen her nineteenth year, and her face, beautiful and fair, seemed the constant dwelling place of truth's bright sunlight, and nought but happiness joys could have laid upon her dimpled cheeks and open brow those pencillings of sweet and holy thought. Yet now she wept; and hot and burning too, were the tears that fell upon her heaving bosom.

"And this, then, must be the last time we shall ever meet," she murmured, as she gazed up into the face of the youth by her side.

"No, no, sweet Adelia, we shall meet again, though the brightest star of our hopes be sunk to rise no more. When first we learned to love, I knew not that earth held a reason why we should not wed. To call you my wife, to be ever near you, to bask in the sunlight of your joyous smiles, and to bear you o'er life's varied path, have been the incentives that have led me in the way of honest manhood; but now, alas! those bright visions in the future have faded away, and the black clouds of disappointment, all crushed and broken have arisen in their place. Yet the same sweet angel that led me out of evil, shall be my guardian genius still, and though I may never more call her mine, yet shall her image retain its shrine within my soul. Had I a home, even now would I be tempted to ask you to fly with me to its protecting roof—but I have none, and it may be years ere I may raise up the foundation of prosperity."

"Then you will go away from our village," uttered the young girl, in broken accents.

"Yes, Adelia, I must. The great West opens its home to me, and thither I will go, and I would rather go than stay, for there is nothing for me here. My cousin has offered to lend me money if I will take up my course for the western wilds, and I know that I can gain to myself a competence. I cannot stay here. Your father has snatched you from me; my uncle will not help me, but has even discarded me, and my cousin shuns me as though I were a stain upon his family name. Where all this comes I know not—God knows I have not deserved it. I seek not my uncle's money,—James is welcome to it all—but thus to be discarded and disgraced is hard to bear. But let it pass. James has been kind at last, and though I had resolved not to accept a favor at his hands, yet I will accept this, for he gives it freely, and I may pay him when I can. Mr Burcham gives me his chance in the West, and keeps his business here—Perhaps, Adelia, after I am gone you may comply with your father's wishes, and marry my cousin!"

"Oliver," murmured the weeping girl, looking up reproachfully through her tears, "do not add more to my sorrow. The strong hand of death can alone pluck out from this bleeding bosom the love I bear for you, and when I'm dead there'll be no marriages beyond. I must obey my father in this, but to make me wed he has no power."

"Time will soothe the troubled heart," said Oliver,—"and though joys that are lost may never be forgotten, yet their remembrance may be to the soul a sort of pensive pleasure. I do not blame your father, for he thinks his child may do better, and since he has learned of my uncle's strange course, he has good reason for his rejection of my suit. He cannot see my heart, Adelia,—he only sees what the world sees. But let it all pass; I promised your parent that I would be brief in my interview, and that I would speak not a word to draw from you a pledge of continued love."

"Now, remember, I blame not your father, but ere we part I must claim one sweet kiss of love, and that shall lock my soul against all evil thoughts. It shall be a pledge that you still care for me, and that my prosperity and honor shall ever give you joy. We may meet again when our sorrows shall become merged into the calm waters of resignation, and when we can do so without the sin of envy. At least it shall be my hope that in after years we may be friends; but God holds the future in His hands, and let us bow humbly to His will,—it will make us better and happier. Come, Adelia, the golden hour has fled. One kiss and then we must part. There—God bless you and make you happy, and may the hopes we've so fondly cherished, bless you, dear girl—bless—"

Oliver could speak no further. His heart swelled with a wild emotion—the tears gathered thickly in his eyes, and with all his thoughts and feelings centered in one bursting sob of anguish, he turned from her he so fondly loved and left the room. Adelia did not see him go, for she had sunk speechless upon the sofa; but when at length she trembling raised her head, she gazed a moment into the vacancy about her, and then, assured that she was alone, she buried her face in the soft, dowdy cushions of the couch, and her grief burst forth in bitter burning sobs. Her young heart had lost its mate, and at that moment she felt that it could never, never rise to joy again.

CHAPTER V.

When the stage coach left the village inn the next morning, Oliver Lamson was seated within it. Though Mr Burcham regretted to lose his services, yet the inducements which the west held out to the industrious mechanic were so many, and the reasons for his leaving were so pointed, that the old carpenter warmly seconded the young man's movement.

As the coach passed the door of Dr. Follett, Oliver could not resist the temptation of looking out. Adelia was at her window, and he could see the bright tears that rested upon her cheeks as the golden sunbeams danced over them. He could read a blessing in her sad features, but he had no opportunity to dwell long upon the picture, for the intervening foliage soon shut out the scene, and then indeed the youth found himself to be alone.

As the sun had reached its noontide height the coach stopped at a small tavern, where the passengers were to take dinner, and where another stage, coming from the opposite direction, had already stopped for the same purpose. Caring little for his dinner, and less for the busy scenes around him, Oliver Lamson descended from the coach and made his way into the front entry-way of the Inn. Some three or four minutes had he stood there gazing listlessly upon the passers-by, when some one touched him upon the shoulder, and upon turning round, an exclamation of surprise fell from his lips. He beheld the kind face of Aunt Deborah.

"Why, how is this, Oliver?" she asked with a good degree of astonishment upon her aged countenance,—"Where are you going now?"

Oliver looked upon the old lady as one to whom he might confess all, and leading her away from the crowd of strangers, he told her his story. He told her of his love and of its disappointment—how the father of his Adelia rejected him because he could offer no home to his daughter, and how the doctor desired "his child should marry James. He told her, too, of the aid his cousin had afforded him, and also of that cousin's seeming desire for his departure. "And now," concluded the youth, "discarded by my uncle, refused by the father of her whom I love, and held in contempt by my cousin, I will seek a new home, where my hand and heart shall carve out my fortune."

"Who said that your uncle had discarded you?" asked the old woman, with a beaming eye.

"My cousin."

"But why did you not wait and see your uncle, and learn from him whether there was truth in the statement."

"Wait for him? And where should I have waited?"

"At the place you have left. Did not your cousin tell you that your uncle Isaac was daily expected?"

"No; he mentioned no word from my uncle, save that he refused to own me as a relative."

"That is strange," muttered the old woman, in a peculiar tone; "Isaac wrote to James, informing him that he should be there some time this week, and I'm pretty sure he enclosed a note for you. I have heard from the old gentleman, and am now on my way to your little village to meet him."

"I cannot think that James would have deceived me," murmured Oliver.

"Be that as it may, you shall return with me and wait till your uncle arrives."

"No, no, aunt—it would be of no use."

"But I tell you it *will* be of use. If Isaac has thus disowned you—which I do not believe is true—he has done it under a misunderstanding. Oliver, you must go back."

"No, aunt, I have bid farewell to all I love in my native village, and I could not open the bleeding wound afresh. I cannot go. If you see my uncle tell him that I hope his old age will rest joyously upon him, and that earth may yet long hold out her blessings to him. Tell him I am what you have seen me. You can go, but I cannot."

"Oliver Lamson," pronounced the old woman, "if you are the son of my sister you will go back with me. Beware, my nephew, that you do not plunge a dagger to your own heart."

There was something in the tone and manner of the speaker that might not be resisted, and Oliver found his determination wavering. He hesitated and reflected, but when at length he spoke he consented to return, and in half an hour longer he was on his way back towards the place from which he had started in the morning.

CHAPTER VI.

"Adelia," said Dr. Follett, as he entered the room where his daughter sat, early in the evening, "come, you must away with that sad look of yours, for my old friend and classmate, Isaac Stapleton will be here before noon and his nephew, James will be here too. Now I want you to put on your smiles again my child, for I would not have you look ill. I would have you captivate a friend's son for the young lawyer, for he has you know already asked me for your hand, and such an alliance as that is not to be thrown away. Come Ady, now smile."

"True smiles come from the heart, father," returned the fair girl as she gazed up into the face of her parent, "and my poor heart is not in a mood for smiles now.—But I will be as social as I can."

Doctor Follett knew that further remarks on that subject would be painful to his child, and trusting that the close of her sorrow would soon wear away if she did not renew it by allusion to it, he turned the conversation on common place affairs. Shortly afterwards James Stapleton, Esq., was announced, and as he was ushered into the parlor, Adelia greeted him with a becoming welcome, though one could have seen that the task of entertaining him by conversation was somewhat irksome.

James Stapleton tried by all the means in his power to render himself agreeable to the fair girl, and as he felt that he had the countenance and support of her father, he hoped soon to conquer her coldness. The trio were engaged in a sort of light talk upon the affairs of the village church, when a quick rap was heard on the door-knocker. One of the children from the dining room answered the summons, and in a moment more the parlor door was thrown open, and old Aunt Deborah entered, followed by Oliver Lamson.

It would be a difficult matter for a writer to explain the effect of this unexpected arrival upon the different members of that trio. James Stapleton sprang from his seat and stood aghast as he beheld the features of his ill-used aunt. Dr. Follett's face flushed with a quick anger as he saw the young carpenter, and Adelia, with a faint cry of mingled joy and surprise, half-started from her seat, and then sank back at a stern motion from her father.

"Mr. Lamson," said the old doctor, who was the first to speak, "what means this intrusion? Your are trespassing, sir."

"Dr Follett, I have not done this of my own free will. My aunt forced me to it,—or at least her entreaties were such that I could not withstand them."

"Your aunt?" repeated the doctor.

"Deborah Stapleton," said the old lady, as she put forth her hand. "You cannot have forgotten her."

Before the doctor could reply, the young lawyer had regained his power of speech, and starting quickly forward he laid his hand upon the old woman's arm, uttering as he did so:

"Woman, this is no place for you. Your distant relationship to me does not warrant such unmannerly conduct."

"James, you would not force your poor aunt away, would you?"

"You should not have forced yourself in here."

"I came to see Isaac Stapleton, whom I expected to meet here, and surely I have a right to that privilege."

"Certainly you have," said the doctor, "so take a seat and make yourself comfortable." Then turning to James, he continued:

"Your aunt does not intrude Mr Stapleton, so I beg you will not make yourself uneasy. The fact of her being your relative, if nothing more, would make her welcome."

Dr. Follett little dreamed of the real cause of the lawyer's uneasiness. He knew not the reason James Stapleton had for dreading a meeting at the present time and in the present company, between his Aunt Deborah and his Uncle Isaac. The lawyer gazed a moment in the face of the doctor, and then turned his gaze towards the spot where sat his aunt, still habited in her Robroy and old Leghorn. Then his eyes rested upon his cousin, while a look of half smothered rage rested upon his countenance, and in a hissing tone he said:

"I thought you were on your way West. You have lied to me, and would now swindle me out of the money I advanced you. Leave this house at once, or I will have you removed under sanction of the law."

"James," returned Oliver Lamson, with a flushed brow and trembling lip, "in the present company I shall not return your taunts. I did set forth to my western home. But on the way I met my kind aunt, and with her I returned, and now, unless Dr. Follett forbids it,

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

# Political and General News.

From the Daily Morning Post.

## A Whig Vindicating Gen. Pierce.

MESSRS. HARPER & PHILLIPS: I send you a letter addressed to me by a valued personal friend, Captain Presley Neville Guthrie, late of the 11th Regiment, U. S. Army, disbanded after the termination of the Mexican War. Captain Guthrie distinguished himself in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico. He was seriously wounded in the dreadful carnage at Molino del Rey, and was breveted for gallant conduct in the battle of Churubusco.

From his youth up, he has been an ardent Whig, and I embrace the medium of your valuable journal to express my thanks to him for his spontaneous and magnanimous tribute to the talent, bravery and lofty patriotism of General Pierce.

I have the honor to be, truly,

Your obedient servant,

WILSON M'CANDLESS.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10, 1852.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have, as you are fully aware, since I have had the privilege of voting, always voted for, and advocated Whig measures and men, and I intend to advocate them until I shall be convinced that they are wrong. But, in the present Presidential question, I am fully convinced of the honesty, integrity and ability of General Pierce; for I have known him personally, and feel satisfied that he is too good a patriot and lover of his country to allow any *party feeling* to influence him contrary to his good judgement, in the exercise of his prerogatives if elected, to the detriment of his country. I admire Gen. Pierce for his ability and modesty, and shall, if I live, give him my vote, and do all in my power to get others to do the same.

Gen. Scott's laurels as a hero are enough to satisfy the vanity of any other man living; and, although the country is indebted to him for some of its military glory, it has acknowledged the fact by placing him at the head of that branch for which nature has so eminently befitted him. Further than this I cannot go for Gen. Scott.

As for Gen. Pierce's military capacity, that is of no importance now. He was not long enough in the service to be spoiled by it; and I think, from what little I saw of the two men, that Gen. Pierce is by far the best fitted of the two for the Presidency of these United States.

If I am wrong, it is not by desire to do injustice to Gen. Scott. I would not attempt to lower him in the estimation of his countrymen: but I would raise Gen. Pierce to the Presidency in preference to General Scott, because I think he (Scott) is now as high as we can make him, and that, too, on the ladder adapted to his peculiar talent.

*In respect to the persons* who impeach the courage and valor of Gen. Pierce, I would say that most of them either did not serve in Mexico, or serving there, sustained rather equivocal reputations.

The story of Gen. Pierce having fainted is a contemptibly twisted and over wrought one. And although he *may* have fainted, it is no evidence of want of courage; for I saw an instance on the same field and on the same day, when it is said Pierce fainted, which I think good evidence that the truest and bravest men may faint from pain and suffering.

Our lamented townsman, Lieut. Iron, aid de-camp to Gen. Cadwallader, whose courage no man has or ever will doubt, was taken sick on his horse, and was lifted from it, exhausted and insensible, by (I think) Capt. W. A. Irwin, the ex-Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, and myself.

But it is folly to talk about such things. I do not believe that there was a single man, officer or private, in the campaign of Mexico, who, himself a *brave* man, would cast any such imputation upon Gen. Pierce if he knew him; and if he did not know him, of course he could not.

Gen. Pierce is a kind-hearted, pleasant and affable man, and in his manner, easy of approach, totally void of hauteur or vanity.

So how you have my opinion of Gen's. Scott and Pierce, as also my intention to vote when the time comes, and I still call myself a Whig.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

P. N. GUTHRIE.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* of the 1st inst. publishes the *following honorable narrative:*

We have just heard of one of the bloodiest tragedies that it has ever been our province to record.—The particulars, as we learned them from a friend, are as follows:

Two Brothers, Hiram and Warren Francisco, residents of this country, and well known in this community as respectable and peaceable citizens, have been for some time selling clocks in Jackson county, in this State. They usually travel different routes, but make a practice of meeting each other frequently. They agreed to meet each other at a public house in the vicinity of Brownston last Friday night. One of the brothers reached the tavern about 9 o'clock and inquired if his brother had arrived, and was informed by the landlord that he had not. After eating his supper he called for a light and asked to be shown a bed. The landlord informed him that he had no candles about the house, but that if he would follow him he would take him to a bed.—Francisco followed the landlord into a dark room, *and undressed himself and retired to rest.*

The bed seemed to be wet, and having some matches about him, he struck a light. Upon examining the bed, he found that it was wet with blood. Observing a candle on the table near by, he lit it, and, looking under the bed saw the body of his brother, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless. Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before he could do so there was an effort made by several men to enter his room. Pretending not to be alarmed, he asked them to wait until he dressed himself. As soon as he had finished loading his pistol he opened the door, and the landlord and two others rushed upon him, when he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices, after which the other man fled.

We further learn that Francisco went before a Justice of the Peace in Brownstown, and surrendered himself up, but, after an examination of the case, the Justice released him.

ENCOUNTER WITH A LOCOMOTIVE.—The Lowell *News* tells of a most wonderful escape from death by a *man who was walking on the track near that* city last Saturday. The engineer warned him off with both bell and whistle, but the fellow paid not the least attention. The breaks were applied, so that when the locomotive struck him it threw him off the track. Not however, till he had broken a bottle of rum in his pocket, and was run over, and had cut his great toe off one foot, in such a manner as to leave it protruding from his boot. Notwithstanding this the fellow picked himself up and walked home without even a limp.

CHINESE THIEVES.—The Chinese are further advanced in the arts and mystery of modern civilization than most people will credit them for. And there is a corroboration of what we say in this paragraph, which we cut from the Boston Daily Advertiser:

"The expertness of thieves in China, is well known; but occasionally they give the outside barbarians a touch of their quality more astonishing than agreeable. The ship Reliance, of Boston, while lying in the river at Whampoa, had 68 sheets of copper stolen from her bottom at such a distance below the water line that the theft could not be easily noticed."

WOMAN'S WIT.—As Judge Douglas was returning from the Reading Convention, he fell asleep in the car, while seated near a lady with whom he had been conversing. She drew her scissors and was in the act of trimming one of his long locks, when he opened his eyes and asked—

"What are you doing?"

"Only playing the part of Delilah and shearing the *Giant*," was the quick reply.

☞ The "Spiritual Telegraph" states that a message has been received from Thomas Jefferson. He raps—"Hold on to the Union! better permit one evil than destroy all that is good." Had all the pretended communications from the spirit world exhibited as much sense, the rapping humbug would have found more dupes.

☞ The Boston Herald says that a "stripped pig" dodge in the shape of an omnibus ride for four pence and the liquor gratis was started at the muster at Milford, on the 21 inst.

## Gen. Scott's and Mr. Seward's Hostility to Foreigners.

The public is already in possession of the evidence of Gen. Scott's hostility to our adopted citizens. He testifies to his bitter feelings toward them, in his letter to Mr. Reed, which the Whig managers attempted, and failed in the attempt, to *prove a forgery.* He testifies to his continuing enmity to them in his communication to the National *Intelligencer*, signed *Americus*, in which he recommended the repeal of the naturalization laws, and the enactment of a law which should deny the right of suffrage to all foreigners, unless they served one year in the army or navy of the United States. Mr. Seward, who procured the nomination of General Scott, who directs his canvass, and who will control his administration in the event of his election seems to be even more bitterly hostile to our adopted citizens than Gen. Scott himself. He regards the emigration to the United States as injurious, *and he would rather see cargoes of free negroes landing in New York than German and Irish emigrants.*

The particular occasion on which Mr. Seward, Gen. Scott's chief manager, manifested his bitter dislike to foreigners, was during a conversation he had with Hon. Wm. Smith while he was governor of Virginia. The conversation happened at Richmond; and not being of a private character, it was repeated; and finally it was detailed in the Senate in the presence of Mr. Seward, who was then specially called upon to correct any error in the report, when he acknowledged its correctness by remaining silent.

The circumstances were these:

Mr. Seward being in Richmond, introduced himself to Gov. Smith, and during the conversation which ensued, allusion was made to Governor Smith's scheme of exporting from the State and colonizing the free negroes and mulattoes of Virginia, whereupon Mr. Seward spoke to this effect:

"*New York has suffered exceedingly for several years past, from the enormous influx of emigrants from foreign shores. The evil is every day multiplying, and has, in fact, become a most serious social grievance; and, for one, I would be very much pleased to have all the ships which might be sent from Virginia freighted with free negroes, supplied with return cargoes of Germans, Irish, and others of foreign nativity, easy to be picked up in the streets of New York.*"

Such is the language used by the head of the Scott party, in conversation with Gov. Smith of Virginia, as detailed in his presence in the Senate of the United States. The accuracy of the report was not then questioned, and it is therefore admitted to be a faithful expression of the feelings which Mr. Seward entertains for our foreign citizens.—He affirmed that New York had suffered exceedingly from foreigners; that the evil was every day multiplying; that emigration was a serious social grievance; and that he would be pleased to see return cargoes of German, Irish and others of foreign nativity, on their way to the South in exchange for the *free negroes* and mulattoes of Virginia.

## "They cannot Break his Silence."

The Boston Courier, Mr. Webster's organ in Massachusetts, thus gruffly *contradicts the reports* started and circulated by the Scott Whig Press, that Mr. Webster was about to *break silence*, and forbid the use of his name and influence against Gen. Scott:—

"We see it stated in various quarters that Mr. Webster contemplates publishing an address to his friends, advising them as to the course which they ought to pursue, and urging them to refrain from using his name in connection with the Presidency. These statements are put forth by editors of Scott papers—gentlemen who opposed Mr. Webster's interests at Baltimore, on grounds of private malice, and afterwards exulted in the result of the doings of the convention. Mr. Webster has written no letter upon the subject of the Presidential election, nor will he do so in a few days. His friends have not solicited his advice as to how they should vote in November next, and as they have not, he will hardly volunteer it. All speculation and threats on the part of Mr. Webster's enemies are useless; they cannot break his silence."

This is sufficiently explicit; and it is as significant and evidences to Mr. Webster's position and relations towards Gen. Scott. He will certainly not interfere, by word or deed, to discourage the efforts of his friends to vindicate him and rebuke his enemies. His attitude is still one of masterly inactivity—and it will not be changed during the canvass. That is a "fixed fact."

It will not do for the Scott whigs longer to effect indifference in regard to Mr. Webster's position.—They have taken too much pains to move him by sensational obloquy, and latterly by persuasive assumptions, to gain credit for that pretence. His lofty contempt for both, and the noise of the party drum, startles and alarms them. They know the weight of his influence and example with the Whig party, and they fear it. Well they may.—*Alb. Arg.*

RARE CURIOSITIES.—Purser Ramsey, of the U. S. Navy, has recently brought from Brazil, a number of head-dresses for ladies, which, in their material and fabric, may justly claim a place among the curiosities of the age. Many of them are made of the scales, eyes, and bones of fish, in the form of flowers, beautifully arranged into wreaths and bouquets, while others are made up of the feathers of birds of the most brilliant plumage, rivaling the hues of the far-famed birds of Paradise. Several of the ornaments represent delicate little birds in the most natural postures, while others are made of the breasts of humming-birds surrounded by leaves made of parrot's feathers, forming gorgeous flowers of variegated hues of the most beautiful description. These ornaments were made by the nuns of one of the convents of Brazil, and are intended as presents to Purser Ramsey's relatives here, by whom they will, no doubt, be highly prized.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE REV. WM. MCDONALD.—The Hartford *Times* publishes the following letter from Rev. Wm. McDonald, a catholic clergyman in New Hampshire. It was not originally intended for publication, but has been drawn out in the controversy touching William E. Robinson's slanders of General Pierce:

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire, August 21st 1852.

I consider it not only fair, but an act of gratitude to Franklin Pierce, to exculpate him from any implied or expressed coldness in advocating the abolition of the New Hampshire "test." I say an act of *Gratitude*, for I assure you there is not another man in America who more cordially detests bigotry and exclusiveness than he; nor was there one in the Convention of this State, who so energetically endeavored to secure the removal of the "test." In the town meetings, called profe-sedly for its abrogation or retention, he used all his brilliant eloquence to induce the citizens to vote for its repeal.

I repeat—the Catholics of this State owe him a deep debt of gratitude, which he has unintentionally and frequently imposed on them.

When the Catholic churches in Philadelphia were in flames, he was the leader in a calling town meeting in Concord, and therein pleaded the cause of the Catholics in Concord.

When some three years ago, emissaries from a New York society, sympathizing with the Portuguese, (who were said to be persecuted,) visited Concord, and called a meeting to raise money, Pierce stood up and fearlessly pronounced their history a forgery.

These, and many other kindred facts, in the history of Franklin Pierce, you may learn from the Concord Catholics, showing the disinterested honesty of the man, and that his aid and sympathy were tendered before he, or any one, ever dreamed of his being nominated for the Presidency.

I remain, sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM McDONALD.

☞ An "excited" young gentleman, to show his agility, jumped from the express train going at the rate of forty miles an hour, on the Fitchburg road, a day or two ago, and the last seen of him he was doing "flip-flaps" at seventeen hundred revolutions a minute, while the air was chuck full of dickey-strings, gaiter boots, hair and torn linen.—*Boston Mail.*

☞ Somebody down east has invented a new plan for cheap boarding. One of the boarders Psychologizes the rest, and then eats a hearty meal—the Psychologized being satisfied from sympathy.

☞ Mr. Davis, proprietor of "Davis's Pain Killer," is erecting a church at his own expense in Providence, R. I. He intends to provide an organ, and the rent of the pews are to go towards supporting a pastor.


# Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.


## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

## GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

## WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. HOPKINS, of Washington County.

## Ingrafted Young Hickory Club.

The Ingrafted Young Hickory Club will meet at the Court House on

**Tuesday Evening, September 21**

All adopted as well as native born citizens are invited to attend. Come one, come all: the land of our adoption demands your services—the political parties before the country demand your investigation—and the friends of the chosen leader of one of them, the man that was so "fired with indignation" against us that he sat down in his parlor in the Astor House to write an address to rally a Native party," are seeking to cajole us into his support. Let us investigate his claims—let us judge him and his party fairly—and then let us vote as American citizens—as Democrats!

BY ORDER.

☞ Are you assessed? If not, do so immediately!—The election in October is important—in fact, upon it, is a great measure hinges the result in November!—Then friends, see that you are assessed! Don't trust these whig assessors—see to it yourselves!

☞ Are our friends in the townships organized? If not, see to it at once. Appoint your committees, and see that they do their duty faithfully. Organization is half the battle? It gives confidence—it creates enthusiasm—it induces people to read, and when they read, they desire to vote! Organize then friends, organize! Here in town, with organization we are doing wonders—will our friends in the county do likewise!

☞ The meeting of the "Young Hickory Club" on Thursday evening was an enthusiastic gathering of the Pierce and King boys. Speeches were made by Judge Thompson, M. B Lowry, William Thornton—the man the *Gazette* denounces because his parents din'at move to America before he was born—and John Graham.—The spirit of '44 is up—the "boys have come over," and the "ball is rolling on."

## Col. S. W. Black.

We have the pleasure of announcing, on the authority of a letter from this distinguished and eloquent orator, that he will, at some period during the present canvass, address the Democracy of Erie on the political questions of the day. The exact time we cannot announce, because the Colonel has already so many engagements of like character that it is impossible for him to fix definitely the day. He says he sympathises with the Democracy of minority counties generally, and particularly with his brethren of Erie. The Colonel, like Gen. Pierce, was a volunteer in the ranks in the Mexican war, rose to a Lieut. Colonel, and was as distinguished as a soldier as he is eloquent as an orator—and he certainly is one of the most eloquent of Pennsylvania's favorite sons. Under such a leader who can wonder at the successful defence of Puebla, on the night of the 13th of September, 1847, against a vastly superior force. And, with such a defender who can doubt Gen. Pierce's success in the Kestone.

☞ The *Commercial* wrote more as endowed with prophetic vision, for it says it has no doubt our account of the whig fizzle on the 10th was *prepared* and in type before the fizzle came off. Now, however flattering such a compliment may be to our discernment—for it is a notorious fact that our account was true to the letter—we beg leave to say that it was not written until after Greeley *commenced* "spitting on the platform?" and it was not put in type until the "nine" tremendous cheers the *Commercial* says were given for Scott and Graham!

☞ SUSQUEHANNA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—It is stated that the Susquehanna and the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Companies have settled all their difficulties amicably, and will now go on with their roads harmoniously. A certain portion of the road, it is said, is to be built by each party, and to be used in common, on equal terms.

☞ We learn that our townsman, Judge Thompson, made a glorious Speech before the "Granite Club" of Westfield, N. Y., last Saturday. As that prince of good fellows, Col Black, would say, the Judge is a "full team and a big dog under the waggon" on the stump, and is doing yeoman's service for Pierce and King in this Campaign.

## "Right About Face, Wheel."

Reader, did you ever see the systematic evolutions of a well drilled soldier? It is presumed you have.—Well, then you can appreciate the exact manner the Editor of the *Gazette* obeys the word of command of Philosopher Greeley. Week before last, and for several succeeding weeks, that worthy declared pointedly that the New Hampshire constitution excluded Catholics from holding office in the state. Last week he repented of his sins, and said he had "*examined a copy of the New Hampshire constitution*" and he was "*free to say that*" he "*could find nothing which seemed to contemplate in a direct and positive way the exclusion of Catholics from office.*" That was honest and pointed, to say *the least of it*; and so it would have remained, we presume, but Philosopher GREELEY—the *lie*-master General of whigery—came along, and forthwith the word of command was given and our cotemporary obeys. "Right about face, wheel" is the order, and it is done. Greeley saw the predicament his blunder ng orderly had got into—and as soon as he had delivered himself before the 300 or 400 enthusiastic whigs on the tenth, he posts off home as fast as steam could carry him—and in a few days we have no doubt the *Gazette will have*, as it says, an "authentic copy of the New Hampshire constitution, published 'by order'" of Truman Smith & Co., and *fresh* from Greeley's manufactory in New York. Now, we can tell the *Gazette* that any such trick as this won't go down—we are not gullible enough for that—we know too well how easy it is for Greeley & Co., to manufacture just such a copy of the constitution as they please. Indeed, we have suspected from the first that just such a trick would be resorted to. We understood your quibbling at first as an attempt to gain time; but it appears Greeley was at home—he was off electioneering in Ohio—consequently you were compelled to wait until he came here. The trick, we confess, was well conceived—eminently worthy of the cause, and of the men engaged in it; but still it is very bald! Now, seriously gentlemen of the *Gazette*, do you suppose we are so very, very green as to be deceived by any such trick? Do you suppose that we have not more confidence in the "authenticity" of the copy of the constitution of New Hampshire as published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, the well known and *responsible* publishers of Mansfield's Life of Scott—of the copy published by Hogan & Thompson, the eminent law publishers, Philadelphia, and the many other copies of this constitution in the law libraries of our Attorneys, all of them issued long before this question was mooted; and what is more, all of them exact copies of each other—than in any production Greeley & Co., can manufacture at this late day? Is it a supposable case we ask, that all the books published heretofore, containing the *constitutions of the several states, are wrong* in this particular—that each publisher should have conspired at—have entered into a conspiracy—to suppress the anti-Catholic clause from the constitution of New Hampshire. Is it a supposable case, we repeat. Your own good *sense will answer it*; and it will also tell you that the trick you are now attempting to play is too transparent to deceive any one!

## The Gazette and the New Hampshire Test.

The *Gazette* very grudgingly acknowledges that it has examined the New Hampshire Constitution, and cannot find in it anything that would seem to directly exclude Catholics from holding office. One would naturally suppose that this admission would settle the question, but no—the *Gazette* is famous for admitting facts, and then arguing on as though it had made no such admission. Such is its course in this case. After asserting and re-asserting that *there is a clause* in the Constitution of New Hampshire excluding Catholics from holding office—after asserting and re-asserting that the Democracy were to blame for the retention of that clause, though it had admitted that the Constitution cannot be altered, except by a vote of two-thirds—it now attempts to beg the question, and by false conclusions and erroneous statements, leave upon the mind of its readers the impression that the part of the Constitution we have quoted, conferring upon the citizens of the several towns the right to employ and pay out of their own purse, "public protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality," does, to all intents and purposes, amount to an exclusion of Catholics from office! Now, we ask in all candor is this manly?—is it honorable?—is it just? When we erroneously stated that a similar provision existed in the Constitution of North Carolina, we freely and unreservedly retracted the charge! We did not retract it, and then argue to our readers as though we had never made the correction! We did not endeavor to instill into their minds an impression contrary to the facts of the case! No, if we cannot elect Pierce without stultifying ourself in such a manner, we will not elect him. Why is it, asks a cotemporary, that the community have not that confidence in the press which is absolutely necessary to its general utility? Is it unfounded prejudice? This would prove that the people are unclear, itable and wanting in discernment. No, it is not so—they have good reasons for their want of faith in typographical veracity. How can it be otherwise when editors deliberately and knowingly pen and publish such foolish falsehoods as those that have been perpetrated about this very "test." To make political capital with a certain religious sect the whig papers from Maine to Texas have overflowed with the grossest perversion of facts in regard to the Constitution of New Hampshire, and the part taken by Gen. Pierce and his friends to amend certain portions of it. And then, as in the case of the *Gazette*, when driven to a corner, and their statements proved false, they have still reiterated their libels with as much gusto as ever. How true it is that—

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

We have convinced the *Gazette* against its will that there is no clause in the Constitution of New Hampshire excluding Catholics from office, but it is still unsatisfied—"it's of the same opinion still,"—and will be we presume as long as it sees any prospect of manufacturing political capital out of it.

The *Gazette* wants to know "wherein consists the difference between" its "allegation" that the Constitution of New Hampshire excludes Catholics form holding office, and our admission that it contains a clause giving to the townships the right to employ protestant ministers—or in other words, "protestant teachers of religion, piety, and morality." Here is the difference, neighbor. You said the Constitution excluded Catholics from office. We said it did no such thing. You hooted at this, sneered at it, and now you are forced to admit that we were right and you were wrong. You are forced to admit that you made your first statement without informing yourself on the subject, thereby weakening any statement you may hereafter make upon any controverted question. Quite a difference, we should say. Again, says the *Gazette*, "does it (giving to the towns the right to employ protestant Clergymen) not justify the denunciations of the sincere friends of free government and religious liberty throughout the Union?" Certainly—that is just what Gen. Pierce said in the Constitutional convention. Yes, Mr *Gazette*, he was *one* of the "prominent members" of that convention who "justly caracterized it as a wrong, as a stigma upon the fair fame of the State," and you know it: and yet, in the face of the knowledge of this fact, you still persist in holding *him* responsible for its retention! you still persist in belying your professions, and in "bearing false witness against" him! You still persist in asking, why "it has not long since been rescinded by the party of which Franklin Pierce is the acknowledged leader, and which has from time well nigh immemorial exerted full sway in New Hampshire!" when you know that that party never had two-thirds—the constitutional prerequisite—of the voters of the State. The necessity of a vote of two thirds is one reason why it has not long since been rescinded, but another and more pointed one is given by the New Hampshire *Statesman* in 1849 the leading *whig paper in the State, when it said*: "*Generally, the whigs have* OPPOSED ALL ATTEMPTS TO ALTER OR AMEND THE CONSTITUTION," and in the still more striking fact that "previous to 1850 *every whig paper in the State opposed*" an alteration! In conclusion, we are willing to admit that it is of very little importance practically whether any such provision as is asserted by the whigs to be in the New Hampshire Constitution is there or not, only so far as the fact that it is not to be found, demonstrates the enormity of the fraud attempted upon the *people*! Nay *more*, we are not insensible to the fact that the assertion that there is no such provision in that Constitution *seems* rather of an apocryphal character, yet it is no less true that it is not to be found in any printed copy that has come under our observation, and we have examined several standard editions of the Constitutions of the States—editions, too, which we e published long before this question was ever broached!

P. S. Since the above was prepared the *Gazette*, as we expected, has taken another turn and now denies what it last week acknowledged in this controversy. So much for consistency.

☞ Crow, Chapman, crow!—the Dutch have taken Holland, and, as we announced last week, the Scott Whigs have carried Vermont; Glorious! the gentleman that set down with two friends in his parlor at the Astor House, and was "fired with indignation," will get Vermont, we verily believe!

☞ The thermometer some days this week was quite low; but slight recovery is hoped for. Overcoats and fires were decidedly comfortable—ice water a drug.

☞ The New Haven *Register* thinks that if there was ever an act of *soup*-erogation, it is the habit the Whigs have of hiring "a Brass Band" to attend their meetings. If anything *more brazen* can be found than the nomination of Gen. Scott, we should like to know what it is?—The Whig party is a "Brass Band" of itself.

A WORD ABOUT EIZZLES.—This has become an important word in its use by both parties. The Lundy's Lane celebration called it into play, to express the opinion of the candid in regard to that drizzling shower of Whig enthusiasm. Of course, the Whig press thought the word was badly used in being applied to that affair. The country has finally settled down in the conviction that after all, the celebration *was* a fizzle. Gen. Scott's man Friday, W. E Robinson, a man as full of malice and evil, as an egg is of matter, turned the curiosity of his falsehood upon Gen. Pierce; and surely that was a fizzle. The Whigs undertook to prove that they were the exclusive friends of Harbors, and that brought out the records which show them that the Democracy have voted more than five times as much to harbors as they have; surely that is another fizzle. They next asserted that Gen. Scott was the friend of foreigners, and that Pierce was their enemy: this brought out the record and it proved that Scott was a Native American, while Pierce is and earnest friend of liberal Principles, and an advocate of absolute equality of all before the Constitution; surely that was another Whig fizzle. But the last and most obvious of all fizzles—that which is itself a fizzle—that which is seen and felt to be a full, complete and unquestioned fizzle—is the attempt to cover up the f-i-z-z-l-e here on the 10th, by claiming it to have been a *mere* county meeting!

☞ If Scott were a good whig, he would decline now, *since the nomination of Hale and Webster*: he would not persist in running, thereby disturbing the harmony of the party he professes to belong to.

☞ According to the Ohio *Statesman*, "live Scott Whigs" are so rare in that region that the "Pierce boys" give ten cents for a sight at one.

## "An Obscure New Hampshire Yankee."

This is what the Richmond *Whig* calls Gen. Pierce; and it savors strongly of that principle so firmly implanted in the whig party which induces its organs to stigmatize, and sneer at, and belittle every statesman in the country who does not bow down at the shrine of Federal measures and Federal men. James K. Polk was an "obscure Duck River lawyer," according to these same politicians—yet the pages in the history of the country wherein will be related the great measures accomplished during *his* administration will stand out in imposing grandeur in all future time! With the future glories of Texas, and California, and Oregon, will the name of JAMES K POLK be inseparably entwined,—while, with the future supremacy of the American nation upon the shores of the Pacific his memory must be always coexistant! And what was said of Polk is now said of Pierce, and what is now said of Pierce has been more or less said by this party of your Jackson, your Jefferson, your Van Buren, your Benton and your Cass; all of whom were "obscure" politicians and statesmen, in the eyes of these sneering Editors. No matter how brilliant a Democrat may be—how much he may have served the country—how honestly and fearless he may have been in promoting her glory, he is still a perfect "nobody" in comparison to the Johnstons, and Sewards, and Scotts, and Claytons of whigery. 'Tis true, Gen. Pierce may be "an obscure Yankee," yet he has occupied some not very "obscure" posts, and is destined to fill another still less so. This "obscure Yankee," though still a young man, has been a member of the State Legislature, Speaker of that body, a member of Congress, a Senator of the United States, a *private soldier* in the ranks, then elevated to a Colonel, then to a General—was offered a seat in the Cabinet, but which he declined, and is now the candidate of a party that has ruled the destines of this country ever since the format on of the government with slight intermissions, until the present time—and what is more, he will be, if he lives until the 4th of March, the President of the United States. His "obscurity" will not prevent the people voting for him—it will not save Gen. Scott from an inglorious defeat—neither will it deter him from being a straight forward, progressive Democratic President! An "obscure New Hampshire Yankee," forsooth! He will not be "obscure" four years hence—for ere that the whole world will admire the once "obscure" FRANKLIN PIERCE!

## The Webster Movement.

Say what they will to the contrary, the silence of Webster, and the movement of his friends to bring his name before the people for the Presidency, is gall and wormwood to the Scott men. They writhe under it the more because they dare not denounce that great statesman. They have sworn by him too often—they have worshipped his great name, and pinned their faith to his opinions too closely, to now turn round and abuse him! This is why they allowed him to remain in the whig church and in the Cabinet of John Tyler at the same time, when every other reliable whig in the land turned his back upon the administration! At the convention at Baltimore, they supposed he had been a cart horse of their party so long that he would still think it glory enough to remain in the same position—to play second fiddle to another "mere military hero," and be the companion of such arch demagogues as Seward, Johnston, & Co.—and hence they passed him over for military availability. They have now found out their mistake, but it is too late—the die is cast, and the "God-like" is to them a stranger. Here is the evidence: The Boston *Courier* and *Daily Advertiser* published a Call, the signatures of which filled four closely printed columns, for a Webster Meeting in Faneuil Hall, last Wednesday evening, to nominate a Webster Electoral Ticket. The signers are the old "hard heads" of the whig party of New England—The Appletons, Winslows, Shaws, Lincolns, Lawrences, &c., whom whom the party there is "nowhere." The New York *Mirror*, on Thursday last, made the following announcement:

"We have seen a copy of a Call for a National Union Convention, to be held in this city on the 27th inst. for the purpose of nominating Daniel Webster for the Presidency. This Call is signed by George T. Curtis, of Massachusetts; Marshall P. Gentry, of Tennessee, and other distinguished gentlemen. The objects of the movement are to throw the Presidential election, if possible, into the house, to refute the falsehood of politicians, that Mr. Webster is unpopular with the people; and last, not least, to lay the foundations, deep, and broad, and strong, of a Great National Union Party, composed of the Compromise, Conservative, good men of all parties. The friends of Mr. Webster are determined to right his wrongs and to do him justice before it is *forever too late*."

How does this tally with the story put in circulation by the Scott papers, that Mr. Webster would soon publish a letter, withdrawing his name, and commending his friends to the support of Gen. Scott?

☞ If the protective policy is an exploded humbug, and dead and buried, as the Erie *Observer* says, why *does no party in that State find it necessary to pretend to* be such fast friends of protection to the iron interests?—And why are they now trying to get up a cry similar to that of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42," by which they cheated the electors of Pennsylvania out of their suffrages in 1844? There is a "nut" we respectfully hand over to the *Observer* to "crack."—*Rough Notes*.

The above reminds us much of the soliloquy of a juvenile we once heard. "If," said the youth, holding up a very dilapidated specimen of a sock, "this ere stocking had a new toe, and a new foot, and a new heel and a new leg, it would be a first rate stocking." A safe conclusion we thought; and it is just so with the "if" of the *Rough Notes*. "If the Democracy of Pennsylvania were 'pretending' to advocate the restoration of the exploded dogma of "protection for protection"—"if" they were "trying to get up a cry similar to that of 'Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of '42," and "if" it were a fact that they "cheated the electors" of this State out of "their suffrages in 1844" by that cry, then the *Rough Notes'* "nut" would be worth cracking—but as all these propositions are not true in fact, it is pretty evident the "nut" is rotten. We have some knowledge of the canvass of '44, for we fought it from the word "go" until that was superceded by the word "success," and we know we never countenanced or sustained the bid of '42. We will tell the "*Notes*" what we, and others, did in that campaign, however; we said Polk was as good a tariff man as Clay, and we proved it too; and what is more, the bill of '46 sustained us in that assertion. It is true, in this campaign, as in all others, the Democracy "pretend" and are "the fast friends of the iron interests" and all other interests—but if any body has told the "*Rough Notes*" that *our* party "pretend to be the fast friends of the iron interests" to the exclusion of any other interest, it can just put it down that that "somebody," is trying to p ke fun at it.

☞ Here is another nut for the *Rough Notes* to crack. We clip it from the columns of its neighbor, the *Courier*, but as the *Notes* will not be likely to see it in that paper, we think we are doing it a kindness in calling its attention to the paragraph. By the by, in cracking it, Mr. *Notes*, do not, for your dear readers sake, take over a column of your valuable space:

DEMAND FOR MACHINERY.—Never, we believe, was such a demand for machinery known among us. All the machine and work shops are full of orders, and industrious and skilful workmen, who readily command good wages, and who, as well as the proprietors, are doing a steady and prosperous business. So numerous and pressing indeed, are the wants of the people of New England, in respect to articles of machinery and almost every description of work, and so numerous and largely increasing do the orders upon our artizans and engineers promise to be from all sections of the country, that we should not be in the slightest degree surprised if the various work shops and machine establishments in Boston and the several towns bordering upon it, should be more than double in number and in the amount of hands employed, materials used, and work done, within less than three years from this time.—*Boston Transcript.*

☞ We see that the *Gazette* and *Commercial* have both given currency to the Rhoarback, got up by the Harrisburg Tel-*lie*-graph, that one hundred and fifty Democrats of Hellam township, York county, had assembled and raised a Scott pole, and declared their determination to go for Scott. It is only necessary to say, in order to show how desperate whigery has become, that this story has been contradicted long since. Nothing of the kind ever happened; and in fact it could not happen, as the vote of Hellam township shows *only one hundred Democrats in it*—consequently all would have to turn Scott men, *and fifty to carry!*

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☞ In noticing the attempt now making by the agents of the Pittsburgh and Central Rail Road companies to obtain from Gov. Bigler to commence proceedings, through the Attorney General, against the Franklin Canal Company for an alleged *infringement* of its charter, the Commonwealth makes the following liberal and just remarks:

"It is needless that the interest or the honor of the State should be served in crushing the Franklin Canal Company, by contemptuous and ridiculous. Erie county is deeply interested in the work, and her citizens are so wealthy, influential in its favor, that parties cease to influence its managers when the question comes before the people.—No man can stand up against the general will, whoever or wherever he may be. The notion that Erie is forever to be excluded from participation in the great improvements of the day, is unjust *to the people of that region*, injurious to the interests, as it would be disgraceful to the character of the Commonwealth. Governor Bigler would just and wise to countenance such an attempt. The Legislature is the proper tribunal to interfere, if interference is necessary, and to secure such terms and conditions as will be advantageous to the people of Erie and the whole State. But it would be mischievous and unjust, to the last extent, to break up a great work on the eve of completion, and isolate Erie, offend her citizens, and ruin the enterprise by an injunction.

## Young Hickory Club of Wayne.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democrats of Wayne assembled at Beaverdam on the evening of the 9th of October, for the purpose of organizing a Young Hickory Club.

The Meeting was called to order by appointing R. B. Adams, President, and R. J. Osborn, Secretary.

On motion, D. W. Howard, James D. Smith and G. Clark were appointed as a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Club. After retiring for a short period the Committee reported a constitution which was unanimously adopted.

The following permanent officers were then elected:—R. B. Adams President; D. W. Howard and James D. Smith Vice Presidents; George A. Clarke and R. J. Osborn Secretaries; D. S. Spencer Treasurer.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a corresponding committee; Philander Miller, Solomon Hall, H. D. Francis, George A. Clark, Jesse G. Doud, D. W. Howard and Elijah Hill.

The Secretaries were requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the editor of the Erie Observer for publication. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again at this place on the 23rd of this inst. Signed by the officers.

George A. Clarke, } Secretaries.
R. J. Osborn. }

## A CARD.

In accordance with a resolution of Eagle Fire Company No. 2, passed Sept. 10th., the undersigned, officers and members of said Company, embrace this manner of returning to Mr. J. F. Tracy, Superintendent of the Erie and North East Rail Road, the thanks of the Company for favors received at his hands on that day; also, to the host of the North East House, Mr. James Brawley; to Mr Richard Brawley, at the Depot House; to the man of the million; and to the steersman of the U. S. Steamer, Michigan, for like evidence of good feeling and liberality extended to their Company.

JAMES KENNEDY,
JAMES WHITTICK,
WM P. WARREN,
JOHN GRAHAM,
J. ROUSE,
} Committee of Arrangements.

## MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., in Waterford, by Rev R. Smith rector of St. Paul's church, Mr. RICHARD C. WILCOX, of the firm of Lamson and Wilcox, M'Kean, and Miss Ann J. St Luck, daughter of Rev. H. Luce of Waterford.

On Thursday, on the 9th inst., by M. Niles, Esq., Mr. James Hull and Miss H. Stonehavy, both of Washington.

At Springfield, on the 2d inst., by Rev. E. R. Wood, Mr. Lewis Harwood, of Eaton Rapids, Mich., and Miss Ann Potter, of the former place.

At Springfield, at the Keith House, by the same, Mr. Wm. Tugnar, of Lockport, and Miss R. B. Litchfield, of the former place.

At the Methodist Parsonage in Erie, on the 15th, by the Rev. Mr. Lowe, Mr. Christopher Freeland of Springfield, and Miss Mary Jane Marshall of Erie.

## DIED.

On the 13th inst., in this city, James M. Sterrett, Esq., in his 7 months.

On the 24th ult., at Kenosha, Wisconsin, Mrs. Nancy T. B. Potter, formerly of Springfield in this county.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by and by an act of General Assemble of Pennsylvania, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled an act for the election of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined upon the proper officer to cause notice of such election to be held, and to designate such notice what officers are to be elected, in pursuance of which I, D. L. BURTON, High Sheriff of the county aforesaid, do hereby make known and give this public notice, to the electors of Erie county, that a General Election will be held and kept in the said county on the 2d Tuesday of October next, at the several districts hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

The electors of the city of Erie to meet at the Court House in said city.

The electors of Millcreek township to meet at the house now occupied by Eichenlaub, in Eagle Village.

The electors of Harborcreek township to meet at the school house near Walter Greenwood's.

The electors of North East township and borough, to meet in the school house near the public square, in the town of North East.

The electors of Greenfield township to meet at the school house in Fairview.

The electors of Venango township to meet at the school house in the village of Lowville.

The electors of Waterburgh borough to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Amity township to meet at the school house in Union.

The electors of Wayne township to meet at the house of Elijah Cranney.

The electors of the borough of Waterford to meet at the house in said borough.

The electors of Waterford township to meet at the house of P. Hall, in the borough of Waterford.

The electors of the Borough of Edinboro to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house of Jacob Meade, Jr.

The electors of McKean township to meet at the house of Jon Birmingham.

The electors of Greene township to meet at the school house near Lawrence's on the Lake Pleasant Road.

The electors of Concord township to meet at the house of Simeon Sharp.

The electors of Fairview township to meet at the school house in said township.

The electors of Girard township to meet at the public school house in the borough of Girard.

The electors of the borough of Girard to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Lakeside township to meet at the house of A. Churchville.

The electors of Conneaut township to meet at the school house in said township.

The electors of Springfield township to meet at the school house in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house in Union.

And I do hereby make and place the qualified electors aforesaid will

Vote at a General Election for *Canal Commissioner*
Vote at a General Election for *Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*
Vote at a General Election in conjunction with *Crawford county) for member*
Vote at a General Election in conjunction with *Crawford county) for member*
Vote at a General Election for *members of the House of Representatives of this*
Vote at a General Election for *Sheriff.*
Vote at a General Election for *County Commissioner.*
Vote at a General Election for *County Auditor.*
Vote at a General Election for *County Treasurer*
Vote at a General Election for *Director of the Poor.*
Vote at a General Election for *Trustees of Erie Academy by the county,*
Vote at a General Election for *Trustees of Waterford Academy by the inhabitants*

And I do hereby further give notice, as in and by said act I am directed, that every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common Council of any city, or any Commissioner of any incorporated District, is by law incapable to hold or exercise at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then voted for."

And the second section of an act of the General Assembly, passed the 2d day of April, 1839, it is provided, "that the 13th section of an act, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled an act, relative to elections of the Commonwealth, shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from being an inspector or clerk at any General or special election in this commonwealth."

And that the provisions of the 61st section of the said act, relative to General or special election shall be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and shall continue without intermission, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

And that the provisions contained in the 76th section of the said act, that the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or returns of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of the judges from each district, at the Court House in the city of Erie, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year, the 15th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges; also, that in case of sickness or unavoidable accident, it is made to appear that a meeting of judges, then the certificate or returns shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

And I do further make known that by the 6th section of an act passed the 6th day of February, 1839, the act entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in the counties of Adams, &c., approved the 27th day of February, 1839, authorizing electors to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be voted for at any election on one slip or ticket, is repealed so far as relates to the county of Erie.

Given under my hand at Erie, this 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-sixth. Erie, Sept. 15 1852. PETER E. BURTON, Sheriff.

☞ IMPORTANT RESUSCITATION.—The Washington *Union* received of the 12th inst., states that it would publish on the following day, an able card from the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, announcing his determination not to support Gen. Scott for President on account of his affiliation with the fanatical influences of the North. Mr. Jenifer was a distinguished whig member of Congress from Maryland for a number of years, and was our late Minister to Austria. This renunciation is a highly significant event; yet, *if there is no objection* we should like to close the door—our party is getting too large!

☞ All we want to know of a man's "honesty" is to have him estimate, as the *Gazette* does, that there were "from 1500 to 2000" in attendance at the great *mass* meeting here on the 10th; Two responsible gentlemen—neither of them politicians—counted the *mass* around the stand at different periods of Greeley's speech, and each footed about 300, leaving out the lady's and boys. Neither of these gentlemen knew that the other counted.

☞ The Erie Railroad Company are laying the wide track on the Jersey City and Ramapo Road. It will be finished as far down as Patterson; in a few weeks, and from Patterson to Jersey City early in the Spring. During the winter, the change of passengers from the wide to the narrow cars will take place at Patterson.

☞ The Rochester *Adeertiser* is savage over some remarks we saw fit to make concerning the "democratic victory" in Iowa, and calls us "pig-headed" Well, perhaps we are; at any rate we intend to do our share towards *rooting out* locofocoism this fall.—*Rough Notes.*

No doubt your "intention" is as *pigish* as you represent, but you ought to know that a pig with a brass ring in its nose is no great shakes at "rooting."

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—That this medicine will cure liver complaint and dispepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases; it acts as specifically upon the liver as calomel; *calomel* prostrates the system—the bitters strengthen and never prostrates the patient, and will give renewed life and health to the delicate invalid, and restore the liver to its functions, and give digestion and appetite in those severe cases where in the ordinary med cines fail in producing any effect. 2m16.

## GOLD IN ERIE.

MAY be saved to all who wear Boots and Shoes by purchasing them from Wilcox & Norton, No. 2 Wright's Block, State street. They are receiving hundreds of cases and are now opening the most splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes ever witnessed in Erie, of the most substantial character and the most perfect forms, adapted to all ages and conditions, from the infant in the cradle to the athletic laborer upon the railroad, manufactured expressly for their trade by the best manufacturers in the United States—and warranted; embracing every variety that heart can desire or imagination conceive, and at prices as low as not only to astonish the "natives," but every other mind susceptible of astonishment.

India Rubbers of such abundance in quantity and variety of form and at prices so reduced as will cause abundant rejoicing on the way home that the eyes has been gratified by seeing, and the pocket largely favored by the purchase.

Come Ladies, come Gents, come Youth, Come Children, come Couples and individuals, come every soul of you, and if your folks have become footsore, supply yourselves with new ones, suited to your bodies, and go on your way rejoicing.

The fall season is upon us and the dry winter is but just a little in the back ground, and Boots and Shoes you must have. Call early and get yourselves fitted with such articles as cannot fail to please and do you substantial service.

Country Merchants are particularly invited to call and look through their stock of Boots, Shoes Leather and Findings, and should they chance proceed to New York they will find their time and expense money thrown away, and will doubtless be satisfied to return and buy from WILCOX & NORTON.

Erie Sept. 9.

## Cash For Barley.

AND the highest market price paid in good funds, for any quantity delivered at the Malt House, in Erie, or at any of my agencies on the Canal west of Erie. None but a good article need be offered. A KING.

Erie Sept. 11. 14tf

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE Empires have commenced receiving their Fall stock of Goods, and within a few days will have a very large stock at very low prices. Aug 21 '52-15 CADWELL & BENNETT.

## INDEPENDENT LINE.

THE STEAMBOAT SUPERIOR will leave Erie for Fairport, Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo in connection with the Michigan Southern Railroad

Leaves Erie for Toledo every Saturday at 6. A. M.
" " " Buffalo " Wednesday at 6 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. Hearn & Co., Public Dock; or to JOHN KEENAN, general Steamboat Agent, Office at R. J. Rogers Hat Store, State st., Erie. sept 1 tf 17.

YEAST POWDERS—Puston, Merrill & Burkge's and Boardman Yeast Powder, for sale at MOORE'S Grocery.
Erie June 26 1852. Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

## For the Fall Trade.

CLARK & METCALF are ready to exhibit *NEW GOODS* at their prevailing low prices, and to renew their pledge to the buying community to sell them goods cheaper than can be bought at any other store in Erie. Please notice that when we assert a thing we *mean* it. Ladies and Gents as of course see of the bargains we offer themselves. New goods coming every week through the remainder of the season. Our purchases are *MADE STRICTLY WITH CASH*, at as low rates as any New York Jobber can buy, Merchants from the country please note this fact, and when you buy goods at Erie call at

Aug 21 1852— 15 No. 1 Reed House.

## House and Lot for Sale.

THIS House and Lot is situated on the line of fifth and walnut street, formerly owned and occupied by Irvin Camp; it is a large and convenient House with a good Barn and a Superior Garden, and ornamenting choice fruits. Persons wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Erie Aug 21 1852—tf35 P. P. CADY.

FOR sale cheap, a beautiful PIANO FORTE, which, as we have no good place to keep it, we will sell very cheap.
Erie, Aug 21 1852—13 STOCKTON & FULLER.

## 1852 FALL FASHIONS. 1852

RECEIVED at Warren's Hat and Furnishing store, the Fall Fashion of Hat for 1852, the most beautiful style ever issued. Any person wishing a Hat can never do better than purchasing now at No. 8 Brown's Block, State-st. Hats, Caps and Trunks repaired or made to order. Erie Aug. 21-13 JOHN P. WARREN.

## TO PRINTERS.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Mather's superfine

**Fine Book, Job, and News Ink,**

in 20, 25 and 30 lb kegs, and in cans of 1lb each—Also Red Green and Blue Ink. Those in want cannot find a better article.
Erie July 17, 1852. 10 DURLIN & SLOAN.

## JUST RECEIVED.

AT the Buffalo Furniture Store, a splendid assortment of Sofas, Mahogany Chairs, Mattresses, &c., which I will sell 25 per cent cheaper than the newest.

N. B. All Furniture from this house is warranted.
Erie, Aug., 14. JOHN WELSH.

## The War of Fiction.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, State-street, another supply of

Uncle Tom's Cabin; also,
Uncle Tom's Cabin" As It Is: and
Aunt Phillis' Cabin, by Mrs. Eastman.
Erie, Aug. 14.—14 DURLIN & SLOAN.

## New Supply of Hair Work.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his shop, 7 Reed House, Basement, a new and elegant supply of all kinds of Hair-work, such as

| | |
|---|---|
| Wigs; | Toupee, |
| Bands, | Braids, |
| Lady's Half Wigs, | Curls, |
| Beards, | |

Together with everything in the Hair Dressing line, all colors and sizes, of the finest manufacture. Also, a fresh supply of

Cameron's Extract of Flowers.

A most excellent article for the Hair, as many Ladies of the city can testify.

☞ Cash paid for Long Hair. C. KOLB.
Erie, August 2d, 1852. 31tf

## Selling off at Cost!

W. H. KNOWLTON, being desirous of closing his present business, offers to sell out his large and splendid assortment of Goods at cost—consisting of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Piano and other Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses Lamps, Britannia Ware and a great variety of other fancy articles.
Erie June 26 1852. 7

## LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets struck before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

MODELL & CO

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.
March 13, 1852. 1tf44

COPPER BOILER BOTTOMS.—The Subscribers, having made arrangements with the manufacturers of Copper Bottoms, are prepared to furnish them to the trade at Buffalo prices. Tinners and dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine quality and prices, and we assure them they will not go away dissatisfied. SENNETT & CO.

Erie, July 21, 1852.

800 GRAIN BAGS.—Just received by Express, wove with out a seam, for sale at the lowest figure at

Erie June 12 1851. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES'.
No. 1 Brown's Block

BUFFALO ALE.—Moffat's, Gillman's & Barton's Ale in bbls and half bbls. for sale by J. G. & W. I. Mills.
June 5. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

WHISKEY by the bbl, at 1st per gall. and a good article at

J. G. & W. I. Mills.
June 5. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

BRANDY, Gin, Rum, Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines of all grades and prices. Now just received 20 cases Claret Wine for sale low at J. G. & W. I. Mills.
June 5. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

## Livery and Sale Stable.

THE subscribers having bought out the interest of H. G. Sessions in their establishment on Eight street between State and Peach, would give notice that they are now fully and amply supplied with horses, and different varieties of carriages, of the very best description. Their stock is almost entirely new, and consequently of the first rate character. Public patronage is respectfully invited.

Persons wishing to purchase horses will find a full supply for that purpose constantly on hand.

A. F. NORCROSS,
E. T. M'CANN

## DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on state st. where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. June 5. 6

DURKEE'S Baking Powder by the gross or doz. for sale by
J. G. & W. I. Mills.
June 5. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

## STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Erie on the 23d inst., a red Cow, 8 years old—has a white spot in the face, if left on, and gives milk. Whoever will return said stray, or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded.
Erie, Aug. 28 1852—1t. J. McCRACKEN.

## Make way for the Empire.

ONE of the largest, richest, and by far the cheapest stock of Goods ever offered in Erie are beginning to pour into the Empire from H. Cadwell who is now in the eastern cities.

Comprising the greatest variety of Summer and Fall Dress Goods, Silk, Satin, de Laine, Ginghams, Prints, and a multitude of other kinds too numerous to mention. Also French worked Edging, Inserting, under-sleeves, under-handkerchiefs and every thing else in this line.

To enumerate all, would be almost an endless job, we therefore mention but a few articles which are as best a drop in the bucket compared with the immense piles of goods which are daily arriving.

Erie, Aug. 22. CADWELL & BENNETT.

TANNER'S OIL.—20 Barrels Mackinaw Oil, for sale by the barrel or gallon by Aug 28 CLARK & M'CARTER.

SEED WHEAT.—50 Bushels Soul's Wheat, expressly for seed just received and for sale by Aug. 28. CLARK & M'CARTER.

## Mechanics, Manufacturers and Inventors.

The Eighth Volume of the Scientific American commences on the 18th of September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful practical knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the great interests of industry—*Mechanical, Manufacturing, and Agricultural*—the genius and master-spirit of the nation.

It is universal as a Journal of the Arts and Sciences, and maintains a high character at home and abroad.

The Publisher pledge himself that the future Volumes shall at least equal, if not surpass their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns, are, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railroads, Bridges, Agricultural Implements, Manufactures of Metals, Fibrous and Textile substances, Machinery for the purpose, Chemical Processes, Distilling, Coloring, &c., Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Cars, carriages, Water-wheels, Wood and Grain ing Mills, Powers, Planing Machines, Tools for Lumber, Rock Machines, Farming, Fire Arms, Electricity, Telegraphs, Surgical Instruments, &c., besides Claims of all the Patents, Reviews, Notices of New Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains, *several hundred engravings*, over four hundred pages of printed matter, and a copious Index. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings in its columns, thus making the paper a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference.

Valuable Premiums are offered for the largest list of subscribers to this Volume. It is published weekly by Munn & Co., at their *Patent Agency Office*, 128 Fulton street, New York.

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For the Cure of

## COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other Preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have invariably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

To the statements, not of obscure individuals as I from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

*The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dhet Valentine Mott, of New-York City, says:*

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly suitable to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr. PERKINS, the well known President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the CHERRY PECTORAL is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

*The Rev. Jno. D. Cockrane, a distinguished Clergyman of the English Church,*

writes to the proprietor from Montreal, that "she has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by CHERRY PECTORAL." His letter at full length, may be found in our circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic sufferers.

*Thisletter is from the well known Druggist at Halledale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State, and this case is from his own observation.*

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849

Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your CHERRY PECTORAL, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with a quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely low. His friends believed he could not survive, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his ordinary employment.

There are other cases within my knowledge, where the CHERRY PECTORAL has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.

Very truly yours,
G. W. UNDERWOOD.

*Hear the Patient.*

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business. Frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep, at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have not pure need the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M.
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

HANOVER, Ohio, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for me. It does seem that they might be benefitted by the publication. For a long time I was very low, my lungs weak and inflamed; Be ng very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink into consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by use and see of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome. My appetite improved, and food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

Yours with respect
JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWERT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

*Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Practical Chemist Lowell, Mass.*

Sold at Erie by J. H. Burton & Co.; in North East by B. F. Town & Co.; in Girard by J. A. White and by Druggists everywhere. 13 m8—3m16

## NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Empires are now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, of all kinds, surpassing in richness, beauty, quality and quantity, *every importation ever landed in Erie.* It would not interest the community to know how we buy our Goods, whether for Cash or Butter, or whether we pay for them or not, but when any one says they can do, or will sell all kinds of goods below any house in Erie, we say that it is not so—we will convince the community daily that the Empires at Erie, Pa., is not—can not—and shall not be undersold by any establishment West of New York.
Sept 4 1852 17 CADWELL & BENNETT.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NOW opening, an extensive assortment of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Tamborines, Flutes, Fifes, &c. &c. of every price and quality; also, Strings for Guitars, Violins and Violincellos, of the very best kinds, all very cheap at

Erie Sept 4-17. T. M. ACKLEY, Opposite Brown's, State st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A large and powerful Telescope, *costing in England Twenty Pounds to be sold for one half its cost*—warranted perfect in every respect, inquire of

Erie Sept 4-17. T. M. ACKLEY, opposite Brown's State st.

## MORE FALL GOODS ARRIVING!!

## Triumphant Majorities!!!

BEAR daily evidence to the fact that the *cheap* goods in Erie are at Clark & Metcalf's, who buy in the right way to undersell, that is with CASH IN HAND. Some men in the trade may feel so troubled about our system of doing business in view of its influence upon them as to wish us very bad things and to dive them in vengeance to hurl many a fiery scrutinous missile with intended force, and which will fall harmless at our feet.—But entrenched and fortified in our position as we are and will be maintained, what has been done shall be done again and continued.—We *can, shall* and *will* sell you goods lower than you can buy elsewhere in town. Erie Sept 4-17. Corner store Reed House.

## RAIL ROAD HORSE POWER AND Over-Shot Thr sher and Seperator.

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale at manufacturers prices and transportation, those Machines. For testimonials concerning the *superiority* of this Thresher and Seperator, and also the Improved, Rail Road Horse Power, we refer the public to the following persons who have purchased and tested this machine: Geo. Nicholson, Andrew Nicholson, Mr. Sharp and James Love, West Millcreek; Robert Evans and J. L. Cozier, East Millcreek; Calvin Leet and Alfred Leet, Harborcreek; David M'Creary, Fairview; Isaac P. Mills, Woodcock, Crawford county. Erie Sept 4-17 CLARK & M'CARTER.

## Cash or Butter.

WE will pay cash for any quantity of fresh Butter, delivered at our store, Hughes' Block.
Erie Sept 4 1852—17 LANDON & RIBLET.

## GLORIOUS NEWS!

*THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY YET MADE!!!*

## PHILLIPS' PATENT LIQUID GLUE!!!

FOR Carpenters, Brush Makers, Book Binders, Cabinet Makers, Housekeepers, Druggists, &c. This being a Patent Glue, in a Liquid state, always ready for use, requires no fire; it is free from smell, and will keep liquid in any climate; it also acts as a Cement for Wood, Glass, China, Glass, Iron, Marble, Paper, or any substance; a paste or gum is made of the unequaled in reputation, wherever it has been introduced, is of the first order; as a saving to Mechanics is observable at first sight. We offer liberal and commons to Hardware men, Stationers, Druggists, &c., and guarantee it to cost less, by 20 per cent., than common ordinary Glue. We are making extensive arrangements for this Fall Trade, and country merchants will do well to attend to this immediately. We are establishing sole agents in all the populous towns throughout the United States. Sold in bottles of three sizes, and also by the gallon. Small samples sent to any part of the United States, *carriage free.*

Also, the British Furniture Polish, in bottles of three sizes.—Country Merchants, attend to the above *Apply early.*

PHILLIPS & CO.,
Sept. 4 1852 3m17. No. 4 Cedar st., near Pearl, New York.

THAT Song—"Little Eva," also a large supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin can be had at GUNNISON'S
Erie, August 11.—4 New Book Store.

UNCLE Tom's Cabin *As It Is*, just received at
August 14. GUNNISON'S.

LADIES Black silk Mitts, Long and short, just received at
Erie, August 14. SWEENEY'S

LADIES black, white and colored Silk Gloves also, Lisle Thread Gloves, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store. August 14.

BROWN Shirtings and Sheetings, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store. Aug. 14.

PEPPER, spice, mustard, ginger, saleratus, starch and molasses for sale by SWEENEY, of the N. Y. Cash store. Aug. 14

## PETROLEUM.

*Sealed in the Foot and Ankle Cured.*

MR. RIER:—I the desirous of making known to the public the great efficacy of your PETROLEUM in my own case, which caused severe scald of the foot and ankle; upon removing the stocking, the skin peeled off with it, and left nothing but the bare surface. I expected to be laid up all winter from the effects of this scald, but was applied the Petroleum freely, by means of a flannel cloth saturated with it; at first the application was painful, but in a very short time the pain abated. I had no pain in one hour afterwards. In five days from the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I take pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of other sufferers, and am desirous that they should be made public. I would also state, that I had immediate relief by the use of the Petroleum in burns, from which I am a frequent sufferer on ing to my business about the engine. I would recommend it as the most prompt and certain remedy for burns I have ever known.

(Signed B. J. COE, Engineer, Sharpsburg, Allegheny Co.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY:—J. H. Burton & Co., General Agent, Carter & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; E. Potter, West Springfield; J. Clarke, Union; H. M. Gerrish, Edinboro; T. D. "Beebe, McKean; P. L. Judson, Waterford; J. Webster, Fairview; and by the proprietor. E. M. KIER
Aug 11 1852 4t14 Canal Basin, seventh st., Pittsburgh.

## AGENCY

FOR obtaining Bounty Land, Pensions and Soldiers claims of every nature against the United States, at

DAVID PRESTON & CO'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,
*On Jefferson Avenue, 3 doors above F. & M. Bank, Detroit, Mich.*

Parties in every part of the United States and in the Province of Canada, having claims against the United States for land, *Pensions*, or pay of *any kind* will have their claims promptly and properly attended to by addressing the Subscribers, "post paid."

There are many thousand persons in the United States and every county in Canada (who have served in the U. S. Army,) that have claims for Bounty Land. By an act of Congress, passed Sept 28 1850, every officer and soldier who has been in actual service in any war of the U. States (since 1790) so long as one month is entitled to 40 acres of land; 4 months service entitles them to 80 acres; 9 months to 160 acres. By an Act "approved March 3d 1837" many persons have claims for land that are not entitled under Act of Sept 28, '50.

We can not (for want of space) here enumerate the different Classes who have claims for Land, Pensions &c., under the different Acts which have been passed. Any person, who thinks they have a claim for land, or a claim of any kind against the U. S. for service rendered by theirself, or any of their relatives, can write the Agents for the Empire the particulars and such will be immediately advised, whether you have a claim or not. If so have proper forms and instructions will be sent you. No fee will be charged if any case under the Claim is not obtained.—We charge but $5 for obtaining 160s, $3 for 80s, and $3 for the P. S.—Bounty Land Warrants are constantly bought and sold by the subscribers at the best rates, parties wishing to buy or sell will find it to their interest to advise with us. A very branch of a Banking and Exchange business done by the subscribers.

Aug. 14 1852 1yr1. DAVID PRESTON & CO.
Exchange Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

## HENRY S. SLOAN, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

197, *Broadway, between Day and Fulton street, New York.*

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods of the latest styles constantly on hand. Naval, Military, Youths' and Children's Clothing made to order with neatness and despatch.

## NEW GOODS.

J. H. BURTON & CO. are just receiving a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Their old customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine quality and prices, particulars hereafter. No 3 Reed House.
Erie July 3 1852 8

BLEACHED Sheetings and shirtings—3 4, 7-8, 4-4, 5 4, 6 4, 7 4, and 10-4, like bleached sheetings, from 8c to 25 cents per yard.
Erie June 12 1852. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

## $500 CHALLENGE.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people *is at all times of the most valuable importance.* I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all times. Effect it to be my duty to solemnly assure the public, upon the testimonial of the most celebrated physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable; if you have an appetite continually changing like from one thing to another, Bad Breath, pain in the stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardiness and fullness of the Belly, dry Cough, slow Fever, Pulse irregular—Tremors—then all these denote WORMS.

## HOHENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon *Scientific principles*, compounded with purely Vegetable substances, being recently safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender infant, with beneficial effect, where *Bowel Complaints and Diarrhœa* have made them weak and debilitated the Tonic properties of our Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an infallible remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia, the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

## THE TAPE WORM!

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infests the human system. It grows to an almost indefinite length (is coming so coiled and fastened in the Intestines and Stomach) effecting the health so badly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is *Tape Worm* hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 3 to 5 of my Liver Pills so as to remove all obstructions that the Worm finds to get there, upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of 3 Tablespoonfuls three times daily; these directions followed have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of *Tape Worm.*

## HOHENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER; it secretes as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action of the Liver effects the other important parts of the system, and results variously. In Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate the wrong action of the Liver. These Pills being composed of roots and plants furnished in native Indian Chemical Laboratory, by experienced Indian Doctors, which adjusments the secretion from the Pulmonary membrane, or promotes the discharge of effected matter and an act of Nature, which changes to some unexplicable and unsensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd, a tonic which gives new life and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a cathartic which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

## TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have been found a most valuable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularity, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hohensack, all others being base imitation.

The Agents are publishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hohensack, Phila elphia Pa

Sold by all Merchants and Druggists in the U. S. Agents—Carter & Brother, Erie, Wholesale and Retail Agents. Foster, Metcer: Fisk & Hall, Cleveland Oh

I shall remain until my uncle Isaac arrives."

"And what can *you* want with your uncle?" uttered the young lawyer in a tone of fearful contempt. "He will not thank you for your presence, I can assure you, so you had better begone."

"Mad'm," said Adelia, who had recovered from the first shock of her surprise as she stepped forward to where sat the old lady, "will you not allow me to remove your outer garments?"

Aunt Deborah gazed up into the sweet face of the fair being who addressed her, and seeming to have studied every line of that lovely countenance, she slowly arose *from her chair*, and having *set her cane in the corner*, she unhooked her long cloak, and then held forth her arms for Adelia to pull it off.

Adelia took off the old Robroy, but with a cry of astonishment, as she let it fall from her hands, while on the top of it fell the Leghorn bonnet and starch ruffled cap. Instead of the fad-d brown silk gown, and the bent form of Aunt Deborah, were revealed the close-cut black velvet coat and breeches, and the upright form of a hearty looking old man.

"Isaac Stapleton, by all that's good!" exclaimed Dr. Follett, after he had gazed a full minute upon the result of this strange metamorphosis.

"My uncle!" groaned James Stapleton, as he sunk horrified into the nearest chair.

"My uncle Isaac!" cried Oliver Lamson, and with a joyful look he sprang forward and caught the old man by the hand.

Adelia spoke not in words, but the joy-beams that danced upon her features and dwelt within her soft blue eyes, told that she comprehend the scene.

* * * * * *

"Doctor," said old Stapleton, "this has truly been an odd freak of mine, but I had a good reason for it — Occasionally I had received letters from persons whom I did not know, hinting at unsteadiness and dissipation on the part of Oliver, and at the same time passing encomiums of praise upon James, and once or twice James himself wrote to me, throwing out the same dark hints with regard to his cousin, and made professions of the most unbounded love and affection for myself. It began to appear to me that there was a plot on foot to blind me with regard to Oliver's merits. Just then I received a letter from Oliver, frank and open in its manner, asking me for a loan of four hundred dollars. At that time I had settled up my affairs, sold my estates and made arrangements for coming North to spend the declining years of my life with my relatives. So I wrote to Oliver, telling him what I had heard against him, and refusing to send him the money, but at the same time resolving that I would see and judge for myself with regard to his worthiness, for I could not believe the child of my dear sister was what he had been represented. My sister Deborah, who is now on her way from the South to join me here, had not been in this section for many years, and I had no doubt that I might assume her character with safety, and thus be enabled to read more fully the characters of those with whom I had to do. The result has proved that I was not mistaken, for a "*poor relative*" is generally a sure touchstone for the proof of character. My sister's child I found to be a noble, kind and generous youth, sensitive to a fault, forgiving of his disposition, and possessing a heart that beat only with love and good will. But—"

Here the old man hesitated a moment, and then turning towards the guilt-stricken lawyer, he continued:

"*You, sir*, know full well what you have proved.—You lied to me in your letters, you covered me with your sickening flattery, and then you spurned one whom you thought to be your old aunt, *guided from your door*. You basely deceived your cousin, and would have betrayed him into ignominy and disgrace. But you will deceive him and me no more. The fortune you coveted is lost to you.

And now, Mr. James Stapleton, I will give to you this old bonnet and cloak, trusting that when you look upon them, you will reflect upon the signs of your heart, and try to root them out. You have a profession and if you do not further disgrace it, it will yeild you a livelihood. You had better go now."

James Stapleton did go. The mask had so publicly and plainly been torn from his face that he had no lie of excuse to offer, and nothing but a bitter curse rested upon his lips, as he passed doggedly out of the room

"Now, Oliver," said old Uncle Isaac, "I want you to understand that you *shall* be dependent upon your uncle for your future happiness. Doctor Follett, may I have this fair hand?"

A blush of joy, slightly tinged with repentant shame, overspread the old doctor's face, as he saw Uncle Isaac take his daughter's hand, but he frankly said,

"Yes."

"There," resumed old Stapleton, "I think I know the best use that can be made of it. Here Oliver, take it, and though all my fortune is yours, yet this small, white hand, and the heart that goes with it, is a thousand times worth more than gold. God bless you both!"

As Adelia felt her hand held within that of the man whom she so fondly loved, she cast one look of beaming gratitude into the kind face of him who did it, and then, with a thrill of almost frantic joy, she was clasped to the bosom of her lover.

At that moment the old doctor realized how near he had come to rendering his dear child miserable for life: but with a fervent ejaculation he thanked God that he had been saved from such a paternal sin.

The *bona fide* Aunt Deborah arrived in the village in season to be present at the nuptials of Oliver and Adelia, nor did she blame her brother for having for a season, stolen her old bonnet, gown, cap, and Robroy, and also her good name. A noble mansion ere long arose in the town, where Uncle Isaac and Aunt Deborah found a home with Oliver and his lovely wife, while James Stapleton, Esq., has moved himself and his lawyer's sign away off to Texas, there to meditate upon what he had lost, and to plan for his gains in the future.


## WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS, Groceries, Pickles, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Foreign Fruit and Nuts. J. G. & W. MILLS, No. 3 Wilhan's Block, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa., have just opened a New Establishment, where they are prepared to sell all Articles in their line at the Lowest Prices, at Wholesale and Retail. The Stock Consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wines, | Oranges, | Preserved Fruits, | Mezcarolia, |
| Liquors, | Lemons, | Vermicelli, | Sardines, |
| Cigars, | Figs, | Plain Biscuits, | Assorties, |
| Porter, | Raisins, | Mixed Pickles, | Catsups, |
| Ale, | Nuts, | Pickled Oysters, | Currants, |
| Cider, | Cocoa, | Pickled Lobsters, | Be Orgeat, |
| Cordials, | Wines, Pickled Clams, | Curi.o.a, | Ex Absinthe, |

*WHISKEY BY THE BARREL.*

ALSO—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Ground Spices, Confectionary by the Box, Soda Biscuit, Crackers by the Barrel, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We import our own Cigars, and can sell better quality of Cigars at the same prices than any house in the city. Pure and Genuine Wines, Liquors of every description constantly on hand, for Sale: Wholesale at low rates. Also—Bottled Wines and Liquors for Medicinal or other purposes on hand by the Dozen or single bottle which are pure.

AGENCY FOR BUFFALO ALE—Medina and Gilman & Barton's Ale, for sale by the barrel, at Buffalo Price, adding transportation. Also—receiving on their Season Oysters in shell, Keg and Can, from J. G. Mills & Co., of New York, for Sale Wholesale at Low Prices.

J. G. MILLS, New York. } W. I. MILLS, Buffalo.
A. C. JACKSON, Agent, Erie, Pa.

N. B. Hotels, Steam Boats, private Families and Dealers generally supplied with all articles in our line, at the Lowest Prices. ORDERS from City and surrounding country respectfully solicited, and, we pledge ourselves that all goods shall be as recommended.

Erie, May 22, 1852. 9

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Dunkirk, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins, of all sorts and size. Cuff pins and bracelets *Gold, Silver, and German silver finished*, gold pencils and pens, steel fob and guard chains, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers of the east to furnish a supply every week fresh from the mint, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other timepieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, bass viols, guitars, violins, banjoes, tambourines, clarionets, flutes, flageolets, fifes, accordeons, &c., solar and camphene lamps, and gerondols, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver table and teaspoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of Penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cakes, Fancy Boxes, Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel ing, and purse clasps, ivory combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visitors at any time between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M., free gratis, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6,—17

## ECKFORD LINE.

THIS Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, etc., from and to New York, and the Western States.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

MR. Packages **ECKFORD LINE**, Ship Daily by the "OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"
Corinth Star.

**Eckford Express.**

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize, daily, from New York to the Western and Southern States, with the greatest despatch.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages **ECKFORD EXPRESS**, Ship by "PEOPLES LINE OF STEAMERS." Foot Courtland Street. Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No. 127 Broad street, up stairs.

HUGH ALLEN, } 127 Broad st. New York.
C. H. WILLIAMS, }
MAXWELL & PATTEN, } Buffalo.
JOHN ALLEN, }
Consignees at Lake Erie Ports.

Joel Hearn, & Co., Erie, Pa. J. R. Hall, Conneaut, O.
M. Warner, Ashtabula, O. D. Knight & Co., Fairport "
Lady & Holladay, Cleveland, " Walker & Co., Milan "
E. F. Osborn, Sandusky, " A. Goldrit, Toledo "
D. B. Miller, & Co., Monroe, M. Bridge & Lewis, Detroit, M.
April 17. 49

## BUFFALO AND CHICAGO.

1852. 1852.

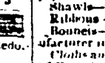
THE New and splendid upper cabin STEAMER GLOBE.
DAVIS FRIE at 5 o'clock A. M. LEAVES CHICAGO at 6 o'clock A. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday | June 17 Wednesday | June 23 |
| Thursday | July 1 Wednesday | July 7 |
| Thursday | July 15 Wednesday | July 22 |
| Thursday | July 29 Wednesday | Aug 5 |
| Thursday | Aug 12 Wednesday | Aug 19 |
| Thursday | Aug 26 Wednesday | Sept 2 |
| Thursday | Sept 9 Wednesday | Sept 16 |
| Thursday | Sept 23 Wednesday | Sept 30 |
| Thursday | Oct 7 Wednesday | Oct 14 |
| Thursday | Oct 21 Wednesday | Oct 28 |
| Thursday | Nov 4 Wednesday | Nov 10 |

J. HEARN & CO. Public Dock. } Agents:
JOHN KEENAN Erie. }

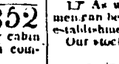
June 12 1852. 3

## Michigan Southern Rail Road Line.



BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.
G. J. MORTON, Agt.
43. Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

1852 1852



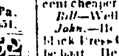
CHICAGO and Intermediate Ports. the splendid upper cabin steamer, HENDRICK HUDSON, L. B. Goulds mith commander, will leave Erie as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Tuesday), | April | 13 | 6 o'clock A. M. |
| " | " | 27 | " |
| " | May | 11 | " |
| " | " | 25 | " |
| " | June | 8 | " |
| " | " | 22 | " |
| " | July | 6 | " |
| " | " | 20 | " |
| " | August | 3 | " |
| " | " | 17 | " |
| " | " | 31 | " |
| " | September | 14 | " |
| " | " | 28 | " |
| " | October | 12 | " |
| " | " | 26 | " |
| " | November | 9 | " |

J. J. PAPPINO Owner.

GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent Public Dock Erie Pa.
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.
Erie, May 1, 1852 3m51.

1852 1852



THE Splendid Upper Cabin Steamers MICHIGAN and JUPITER D. MORTON, will ply regularly between Buffalo, Erie and Green Bay, during the Season. For further particulars apply to J. HEARN & CO., or G. J. MORTON, Erie, Pa.
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.
April 17, 1852—49.

## 1852. BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND. 1852.

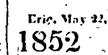
TWO Trips per week. Touching at Dunkirk, Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport. The splendid upper Cabin steamer DIAMOND, Captain John G. Hunt, will run regularly during the season of 1852, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at above ports each way as follows:

Leaves Erie, every AVENING DAY and SATURDAY. Touching at Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport.

Leaves Erie, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 A. M., touching at Barcelona and Dunkirk.

For freight or passage apply to J. HEARN & Co., or John KEENAN, Erie.
GEO. B. WALBRIDGE & CO., Proprietors,
Foot of Washington street, Buffalo
EDDY & HALLIDAY, Agents, Cleveland.
Erie, May 22, 1852 3

1852 1852



## FOR CHICAGO.

*Touching at Detroit, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Milwaukie, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan*

THE staunch and fast Propeller TROY, D. P. Dominis, Captain, will leave Erie for the above Ports during the balance of the season, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday July 15, | 9 A. M | Tuesday Sept. 28, | 9 A. M. |
| Tuesday August 3, | do | Saturday Oct. 16, | do |
| Saturday " 21, | do | Thursday Nov 4, | do |
| Thursday Sept. 9, | do | Tuesday " 23, | do |

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
Erie June 26 1852 7 G. J. MORTON, Public Dock.

## PEOPLE'S LINE

1852.

## Safe, Pleasant and Expeditious Route to New York.

*New Passage and Freight Arrangement to and from New York, at Greatly Reduced Prices.*

Passengers will be taken from Buffalo by the Express or other trains of Cars to Albany, and from Albany to New York, by the splendid low pressure steamers of the People's Line, all of which are replete with every comfort and convenience.

Steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Com. W. H. PECK and HENDRIK HUDSON, Com. A. P. St. John, leaving Albany daily on the arrival of the Express Trains in the evening, and arriving in New York at the Provost street Pier, foot of Canal street, morning. Leaving New York at 6 P. M. connecting with Morning Express Trains at Albany.

Steamers SARATOGA, Capt. HOYT, and RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. KIP, leave Albany daily at 6 P. M., on arrival of first Morning Express Trains from Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, arriving in New York at Robinson street Wharf, at 5 o'clock next morning. Leave New York at 6 P. M., connecting with the Evening Express Trains at Albany.

Passengers can be ticketed and their baggage checked to and from New York.

Freight can be contracted for at all the stations on the line of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and from New York at the People's Line office on their Wharf at foot of Robinson street, New York.

Prices Freight from New York to Buffalo, on first class, 68 cents; 2d class 51 cents; 3d class 34 cents; 4th class 17 cents per 100 from Buffalo to New York on 1st class 37 cents 2d class 30 cents; 3d class 17 cents and 4th class 10 cents

I. NEWTON, Agent, New York.
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent, Erie.

New York, April 7 1852

The splendid steamers ALIDA and REINDEER, will run as a Day Line, 12 hours in each of Hamilton street, Albany, at 7 A. M. on arrival of Buffalo Night Express, and New York, from Murray street Wharf, at 7 A. M. connecting with Afternoon Express. Through in 30 hours, passing the usual landings at way places

16

PRINTS, at wholesale or retail, cheaper than the cheapest by
May 22,—2 SMITH JACKSON

NEW CONCERN!! BRASS FOUNDRY!!!

*WEST SIDE OF STATE STREET ERIE, PA.*

H. JARECKI, would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened his new Brass Foundry, and is prepared to execute all orders for work in his line with promptness and despatch.

His occupation embraces the manufacture and repairing of brass work on Steam and Fire engines, Carriage and Harness Mountings, Bells, hands for Carriages and Buggies, Beer Pumps and Solid Fountains, repaired Engines, Surveying and Musical instruments, fitting keys and the manufacture of Gudgeons for all kinds of machinery, together with almost every variety of work in the latter metals, such as gilding & plating. He also manufactures German Silver, Copper, Bell metal, Box metal Block tin, &c., &c.

Cash paid for every kind of old metal, Iron excepted.
Erie May 8 1852 8m32

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable operator in Europe or America, where the picture are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber, therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equalled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be pro luced in other rooms in Erie, or for three hundred dollars. Also, a large assortment of Gilt and Velvet Cases, with which he takes children of any age! Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H SHERMAN

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 10

## Grocries! Grocerie!!

SIEGEL, & KELSEY have opened at No. 4 Wright's Block a very extensive assortment of Groceries of every kind and quality and so long as they sell them at their present low prices, there no longer exists any necessity for county Merchants or others, to go to the eastern cities for their supplies, for they can purchase of them at such low prices as will enable them to sell the time and money they would necessarily spend going to New York and back, say nothing of the saving in transportation which is of itself as small profit. We hope in order to test the truth of the above you will call and examine our goods and prices, but don't get into the wrong shop, recollect the name and number, Siegel & Kelsey, No. 4 Wright's Block state street Erie Pa.

P. S. We have the sole agency for the sale of Smith & Mansfield's *C. B. Eagle self operating Soap. One of the most useful inventions of the age.* It has never been equaled and cannot be excelled. It is warranted to be just what it is recommended.—Washes as well in Salt and Hard water as in soft.
Erie June 28 1851. 7

## THIS WAY STRANGER!!

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fades."

## E. AGRILL, the Daguerrean Artist

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and vicinity that he still continues his rooms over the Erie Bank, for the purpose of delineating the human face divine by means of the beautiful art of the Daguerreotype in the latest and most approved style. He offers to produce the likeness of any person favoring him with a sitting which shall be pronounced by competent judges, superior to the work of any other Artist who'st ever, for strength, beauty, and life-like appearance.

Daguerreotype, O what delight
To gaze upon its work of light;
How high the polish, pure the tone,
And every face is nature's own;
Sure never Art with all its skill,
The soul with such delight could fill.

His Picture being fixed by the cyanide of gold and other ingredients of his own preparation, can never fade out by exposure to air and light. Those who wish perfect Likenesses will please call at his rooms over the Erie Bank, and examine specimens.—Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M. in all states of the weather. Erie, Feb. 14, 1852. 46

A LARGE assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves, just received at MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 15th, 1852 on Park Row

LADIES colored and Black Gaiters, Washing Shoes, Bustins, Tie and slipps, White Red Opera Ties and a great variety of children's Shoes for sale cheap at
May 29.—2 SMITH JACKSON.

1 CASE printed Lawns, from 10 to 12½ cts. colors warranted.
Erie May 1 1852. 81 TIBBALS & HAYES.

## CHAIN, Wall and Cistern Pumps, all sizes and prices at

Erie, May 15th, 1852. MURPHEY'S, on Park Row.

## FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FRESH ground flour on hand at my Distillery, which I will deliver on *Short Notice*, any where within the city limits, at as low prices as any other establishment.—*Flour Warranted* to give satisfaction. H. B. HAVERSTICK.
May 22,—2

TEAS, 30 Chests of all grades of Teas varying from 3 to 6 shillings per lb., also 30 Caddies Tea 6 lbs., each, very nice put up, expressly for families, for sale by
May 22.—2 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

EMBROIDERED Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Muslin and Cambric Edgings and insertings, an extensive variety for sale cheap at May 22. JACKSON'S

WHITE Blue and Pink Tarltons, embroidered Muslin Jaconet, Muslins, Book and Bishop Lawn, Swiss Muslin, and a good assortment of Drapery Muslin for sale cheap at
Erie May 22. SMITH JACKSON'S

BLACK French Broadcloths, Green and Blue Broadcloth, Black doe skin Cassimeres of every quality and style at
May 29.—3 JACKSONS.

VESTINGS, Plain and figured silk and satin, Buff, cassimeres, Farmers antin, plain and figured White, Buff, and figured Mersailes Vesting at the cheap Store of
May 29.—3 SMITH JACKSON.

LADIES Hose, White, Brown, Colored and mixed Cotton, White and Black Silk, an assortment of Misses and Childrens Hose at JACKSONS.
May 29 —2

COTTON YARN, from No 5 to 20, in any quantity; also, colored Carpet Wisp, white do, Wicking, Batting, Wadding etc. June 12 1852. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

## New Spring Goods.

*No. 1 Wright's Block, State Street.*

NOW opening at the above old stand, one of the richest, most complete and brilliant stocks of Goods ever brought to this market, among which are:

Barrage de Lanes of new and rich design, at various prices.
De Lanes, Black and colored all wooll—Gold Medal, Manchester, and Scotch de Dantzy—*choice pieces.*
Silks and Satins in great variety, and unusually Cheap.
Barages and Lawns, a general assortment of very rich Goods.
Poplins of all colors; figured, watered, and plain.
Ginghams and Prints, in great variety, embracing the most popular make.
Shawls—Crape, Silk, Broche, Cashmere and Thibet Shawls.
Ribbons—Bonnet Ribbons, Sash, Mantua, &c. &c.
Bonnets—The Spring styles of Bonnets, directly from the manufacturer in large quantities and very cheap
Cloths and Cassimeres—a large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres of French and American make.

☞ As we have let our eye on the best of workmen, gentlemen can be furnished with a suit of Clothes at little cheaper at our establishment than at any other in the city, and fits warranted. Our stock of

## Ready-Made Clothing!

both for Boys' and Mens' wear, is also very extensive and is worthy of the attention of those desiring

## CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY.

Groceries of all kinds, not forgetting 25000 the best imported Cigars can be sold here for the money, can be found cheap at No. 1, Wright's Block—don't mistake the number.
Erie, April 16, 1852. 49 J. ROSENZWEIG & CO.

## BURR FOR THE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

*Bill*—Why, John what do you hallow for?

*John*—O, if I should tell you all about it you would believe worse than I did.

*Bill*—Then tell me quick.

*John*—Why, I was at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store, No. 7, Reed House, and such a sight, and such a selling, and such a crowd you never saw before. He sells Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store this side of New York.

*Bill*—Well, what has he got?

*John*—He has all kinds of Coats you can imagine, from a fine black Dress Coat, down to a linen Coat; and as Vests he can't be beat. He has Vests of all kinds, and has Velvet and Satin Vests also the best and prettiest you ever saw—and he has the greatest assortment of Pants, in Erie, and he has them cloudy Pants, that new style just come out this Spring, and what else do you think he has? Why, a whole lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a man can go and get his measure taken for a whole suit for little or nothing.

*Bill*—You have told me so much that I am bound to go there and buy.

*John*—Now, hold on, I have not told you all yet. He has the best assortment of Collars, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Travelling Bags and Umbrellas I ever saw.

*Bill*—Now, I have but thirty-five dollars with me, but I will go and buy that much at any rate before he sells it all.

*John*—I think that they can't carry five dollars worth and I can hardly carry them alone; but I am going home now, to get some more money and tell all the neighbors about, for I know it is to their advantage, and you must know that most of the storekeepers keep the New York made Clothing, but he has the Cutter in the store and gets every thing made here.

*Bill*—Now, I know that they don't sell new goods in N. York

*John*—And another thing he sells only for cash, and I like it first rate, because it is always best to pay for what you get. Now, I tell what his Motto is, *a good one too*—"Quick Sales and Small Profits." Well good bye to you, but don't forget it is No. 7, Reed House, North side of the Diamond.
Erie, April 17, 1852. 49

FLOUR, Salt, Fish, Pork, Hams, Oils, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes constantly on hand and for sale as cheap as the cheapest. W. F. RINDERNECHT.
May 22, 1852. 2

## CALIFORNIA STORE.

G. LOOMIS has removed to No 4, Brown's Block, and is now opening a new and one of the most rich and splendid assortments of Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware that was ever offered in this city, embracing a great variety of Watches of sufficient, Expansive, both gold and silver, and the largest style of Chains, Seals, and Keys to match together with the most fashionable Jewelry, consisting of fine gold diamond, ruby, pearl and topaz Finger Rings, ruby and pearl Broaches and Earpendants, Bracelets, &c. Also, Gold Lockets, gold and silver Pencils, gold Pens, dessert and tea spoons, Sugar Tongs and Scoops, Wedding Rings and Fortune Pin assortment of rich Plated Ware, Urns, Tea Sets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Candlesticks, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods, both useful and ornamental; Clocks of all descriptions from $1 25 to $20, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest and a little cheaper for ready pay. The attention of the former customers of G. Loomis and the public generally is invited to this notice. June 3 2

## CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

BARNUM AND JENNY LIND CHAIRS.

*Just Arrived direct from the City of New York.*

A LARGE and splendid assortment of Chairs, consisting of every variety and style, as for the finest taste, constructed by the most celebrated Eastern manufacturers, which the subscriber is now prepared to sell at Greater Bargains than was ever offered to this community before. Determined not to be outdone, he is now prepared to compete with all competition and offers inducements that cannot be found at any other establishment in this city, and to those who favor him with a call and examine his stock of Chairs, he has a large assortment of his own manufacture, embracing Settees of all sizes, tables, cleaves, children's rocking chairs, and in fact every thing in the chair line

The Ladies and Gent emen of Erie and vicinity are invited to call and examine, where they will find greater bargains, more beautiful work and a larger assortment at the *Old Stand* than can be found in any other establishment in this city. Call and examine and see and believe that the old stand is the place for great bargains.

J. W. AYRES.
Northeast corner of State and Eighth Streets.

N B—All kinds of Repairing done punctually and on the most favorable terms Erie June 12 1852. 5.

## B. T. HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

*109 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo*

MR. H having opened an extensive GENTLEMEN'S Clothing and Furnishing Establishment, as per above Store, it is his determination to pay due attention to the

*CUSTOM BUSINESS.*

From the patronage which he has already received from gentlemen, Mr. H feels assured that his method of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in

GOOD TASTE, from the first quality of MATERIALS.

## MR. G. F. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentleman wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in the best style

**Gentleman's Furnishing Goods,**

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

*YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.*

June 12 1852. 6

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

## Cheap Books and Stationery!!

DURLIN & SLOAN.

NO. 9 Brown's Hotel, state st. Erie, have on hand, and are constantly adding thereto, the most extensive and the cheapest assortment of *Books and Stationery* ever offered in this market—comprising History, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Travels, School Classical and Blank Books, English, French, and American, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c. &c.—The following are a few of our prices by which the public can judge somewhat of the rest of the stock, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quarto Bibles, from | $1,75 | to $6,00 |
| Pocket " | 50 " | 12,00 |
| Blank Books, per B. B. per qr. | 13 " | 37 |
| " " F. B. " " | 23 " | 63 |
| Steel Pens, per gross | 90 " | 1,00 |
| Envelopes " ream | 1,25 " | 2,25 |
| Playing Cards per doz | 75 " | 6,00 |
| Courage Ink, the best in market, per doz. | | 50 |

And every thing else in proportion Call and examine quality and prices, and we are confident we shall be able to satisfy you that No. 9, is the place to buy cheap.

☞ Any quantity of Rags wanted in exchange for Books, at 3 cents per pound.

☞ A liberal reduction from these and corresponding prices, made to those who buy to sell again.

N. B. A good canvasser wanted to solicit subscribers for two popular works, at which good wages can be made, as each book sold yields a profit of from 75 cents to $1.
Erie, July 17 1851 10

## Public Notice

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next general Assembly, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank to be located in the City of Erie, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

| | |
|---|---|
| James C. Marshall | Smith Jackson |
| Henry Gidwell | John G. Beebe |
| J. H. Fullerton | George Ketogg |
| J. H. Williams | Guy Loomis |
| G. M. Tibbals | Presley Arbuckle |
| H. L. Brown | Thos. Moorhead, Jr. |
| James Lytle | W. A. Brown. |

July 4 1851 6

## HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WILL has on hand the largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself, by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

**Beautiful Silk Hats foo $1,50**

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at the low prices For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.
Erie November 8, 1851. 26

## McCLANATHAN & LOCKWOOD'S.

**Daily Forwarding and Commission Line from Erie to New York.**

MERCHANTS and Farmers wishing to send Produce to New York, including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc. will find it to their interest to ship by this line. N. B. Knave, salesman for Orange county N. Y. will devote his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of produce entrusted to the care of the establishment, and will make quicker returns than any other house in the city.

O. D. STAFFORD, Erie,
R. S. BEAWLEY, North East,
Erie June 12 1852. 5 Agents.

## DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE discovery of the above preparation has established an new era in the history of the healing art; it is, in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have heretofore resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

**Female Complaints,**

and comprise all the derangements to which females are liable. Among these are Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hæmorrhage, or "Flooding;" Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chlorosis; Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (none excepted,) of whatever duration and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly remedied by this preparation.

The claims of this Medicine to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the Medical faculty in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given letters of commendation, (see pamphlet,) sustaining all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a cura tive agent.

Pamphlets containing much useful information touching the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from ladies of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority, in the pamphlet, to all which the attention of ladies and Practitioners is respectfully invited, can be had gratis at the store of CARTER & BROTHERS,
Druggists.

REFERENCES—P. B. Peckham, M.D., Utica N.Y. L. D. Fleming, M.D. Cahandaigua, N.Y. M. H. Mills, M.D. Rochester, N.Y. D. Y. Foote, M.D. Syracuse, N.Y. Prof. Dunbar, M.D. Baltimore, Md. J. C. Ofrick, M.D., Baltimore, Md W. W. Reese, M.D. City of N.Y. W. Prescott, M.D. Concord, N.H.

*Central Depot, 304 Broadway New York.* July 17 '52—1y10

TO BUILDERS.—A quantity of Hemlock Joist and Scantling, for sale at the store of June 12 '52-5. SENNETT & CO.

GAITERS.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Gaiters of various styles at the store of June 12 1852. 3 SENNETT & CO.

POPLINS and Barrage de Lanes at G. SELDEN & SON.
June 12 '52. 5

BROWN Sheetings Shirtings, Cotton Batting Cotton yarn and carpet wrapping June 12 1852 5 G. SELDEN & SON.

5000 CIGARS of all qualities just received. Also, any quantity of chewing and smoking tobacco for sale low at No 3, Williams block.

## CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

WE are now receiving a stock of $2,000 worth of Carpets, Druggets, Mattings, Floor oil cloths, Rugs, plain Carpets &c. &c. We will sell a good three ply carpet, from 62½ to 75 cts shillings per yard, fugeon warranted all wool from 5s to 6s, fine ingrain with wool filling, Scotch, Dutch with wool figure, 2s 2d, Mattings 4-4 12s, Matting 5-4 15 cents per yard, first quality floor oil cloth 3s 6d very heavy, Druggets 4-4 5s 4d 7s 8d, 10 6d 11s Erie May 1 1852. 31 TIBBALS & HAYES.

## THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

*Of Philadelphia.*

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canals navigated on the most favorable terms.

Perishable merchandize, shipping and other property on town or country, for a limited term or permanently

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph H. Seal, | James C. Hand, | Edmond A. Souder |
| Theophilus Paulding, | John C. Davis, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| Robert Burton, | John Garrett, | John B. Penrose, |
| Hugh Craig, | Samuel Edwards, | George Serrell, |
| Benj. Lay Lenox | David B. Stacey | Edward Darlington |
| Charles Kelley, | Isaac R. Davis, | J. G. Johnson, |
| William Hay, | William Hay, | John Sellers, Jr. |
| Dr. S. Thomas, | Dr. R. M. Huston, | John Aitker, Jr. |
| | Spencer McIlvaine, | |

Richard S. Newbold, Secty. Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Erie Agent.

Erie, Feb. 10, 1852.

## The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company divided their risks into two classes, viz.—First Class or *Farmers' Company*, in which farm property and detached building only may be insured. No risk taken in this class to exceed $2000

Second Class or Commercial Department, in which various kinds of dwellings, mercantile risks &c., in Villages and Cities, may be insured. No risk taken in this Class to exceed $5,000. The funds in one Class will not be taken to pay losses in another

*NO RISK LIKELY TO EXCEED $1,500.*

Directors.

| | |
|---|---|
| Smith Jackson, | James D. Dunlap, |
| J. H. Fullerton, | J. C. Marshall, |
| Wm. F. Rindfleisch, | John Zimmerth, |
| Wm. F. Galbraith, | Peter F. Sterrett, |
| John M. Sterrett, | J. H. Cl